

ARMY



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MR. SCHENCK'S ARMY BILL.

THE Army Bill, which was made the special order for April 3d in the House, went over, by postponement, until the 12th, in consequence, as was alleged, of the absence of Mr. BLAINE, Mr. SCHENCK's colleague on the Committee on Military Affairs. Accordingly, we will take advantage of the interim to set forth some of the features of Mr. SCHENCK's proposed substitute for Mr. WILSON's bill; or, in other words, to compare the views of the respective military committees of the House and the Senate.

The first point of difference in the two bills relates to the size of the infantry force. Mr. WILSON's bill provides for fifty regiments of infantry, Mr. SCHENCK's for fifty-five. This is the only discrepancy on this subject, Mr. SCHENCK's bill calling, like the other, for five regiments of artillery and twelve of cavalry, and for a thousand or less Indian scouts. On general principles, and believing in a substantial military force, we should favor the proposal for fifty-five infantry regiments rather than fifty. The arguments require no repetition. It may be added, however, that the three arms seem a little better proportioned by increasing the infantry force.

The proposed organization of the three arms is widely different in the two bills. That of the artillery is identical in both plans; not so the organization of the cavalry. In the first place, Mr. SCHENCK's bill does not include the proposal to compose two of the new cavalry regiments of colored men. Secondly, the Senate bill provides that all the lieutenants in the six new cavalry regiments and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteer cavalry, and one-third from those of the Regular Army, who have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct. Mr. SCHENCK's bill provides that the Volunteer officers so appointed shall be selected from "Volunteers who have served in the "Army of the United States in the late war for the "suppression of the Rebellion, and have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct, and efficient "service." It will be seen that the wording of the latter bill is more careful at this point than that of the Senate's. Again, it opens the new cavalry to Volunteers of all arms, and not merely to "Volunteer "cavalry." It does not require two years' service, nor any particular length of service. It says nothing about the other third of the higher grades, and hence leaves them to be filled by Regular officers or Volunteers, indifferently, and does not assign them to the Regular service, like the Senate bill; nor does it mention any service or qualifications as prerequisite to appointment in this third. Finally, it wisely adds "efficient service" to the Senate requisition of "capacity "and good conduct," though probably the distinction would be immaterial in practice. Thirdly, the House bill specially provides that graduates of West Point shall be eligible to appointment as second lieutenants,

even in the six new cavalry regiments—a marked difference between that and the Senate bill. Fourthly, the Senate provided that four of the companies from each regiment may be armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President. But the House bill says that "any portion of the cavalry force herein "authorized" may be dismounted, and so armed and drilled. Fifthly, the Senate bill says the regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries shall hereafter be first or second lieutenants, and the House bill says they shall be extra first lieutenants.

Next, we come to the infantry. Here differences occur between the bills analogous to those already pointed out respecting officering the cavalry, in the preceding paragraph. Both bills provide for reducing the present infantry force to the ten-company formation, as we have seen, and both arrange for eight regiments of colored troops. But, while the Senate bill provides for five new white infantry regiments, the House bill calls for ten regiments, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps. It makes it competent to enlist men for the service who have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the line of their duty, provided they are still fit for garrison or light duty, and such men are to be assigned exclusively to the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps. This Reserve Corps is to be officered by the officers of the present one, and by other wounded or disabled Volunteer officers and soldiers. Here, it will be seen, is the old provision for the Veteran Reserves, substantially revived. We have before given our reasons for supposing the measure will not be successful, but it will be strongly pushed in the House. Again, Mr. SCHENCK's bill provides that the original vacancies in the colored regiments shall be filled by present officers of colored troops, who served in the late war.

The organization of the infantry regiments is the same in both bills, but the House bill adds that adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries shall be mounted officers, and shall be paid ten dollars extra per month over the pay of first lieutenants. The Senate bill makes the term of enlistment, as now, five years; the House bill makes it only three, and adds that but two field officers shall be appointed to any regiment until six companies of the regiment shall have been organized, and that but two officers for each company shall be appointed until the minimum number of men has been enlisted and the regiment duly organized; but recruits may at all times be collected at the general rendezvous in addition to the number required to fill to their minimum all the regiments and companies of the Army, provided that such recruits shall not exceed in the aggregate 3,000 men.

In the Adjutant-General's, Subsistence, and Ordnance Departments, and the Bureau of Military Justice, both bills provide for substantially the same organization. But in the two former, the House bill makes a fixed reduction in the official force, after the filling of the original vacancies. In the Inspector-General's, Pay, and Quartermaster's Departments, and in the Engineer Corps, there is very marked discrepancy in the numbers and grades of officers between the two bills, and the provision for ultimate reduction already referred to in the Quartermaster's Department and Engineers Corps, in the House bill. A rather sly as well as shrewd section of the latter declares that no graduate of the Academy, while in the Army, or having been therein within the three years preceding, shall be eligible to appointment as an officer in the Subsistence Department.

As the Veteran Reserve Corps is resuscitated by the House bill, so is the Provost-Marshall's Bureau.

It is to consist of a provost-marshal-general, and one assistant, with the respective rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier-general and of colonel of cavalry. All matters relating to the recruitment of the Army and the arrest of deserters shall be placed under the direction and control of this bureau, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. The Senate bill does not allude to this subject.

The House bill has also a new and interesting provision relating to the staff. It authorizes the PRESIDENT to transfer officers from the line to the general staff, *vice versa*, or from one staff corps of the general staff to another and different staff corps, or from one arm of the service to another. But an officer so transferred will only have such rank in the new staff or corps as he held by commission in the staff or line before transfer. And in all department staff corps, promotions may hereafter be made without regard to seniority in date of appointment or commission. The Senate bill has little or nothing on this point.

The House bill also introduces some new regulations for the Academy at West Point. The age of admission is to be between seventeen and twenty-two, though any soldier who served two years in the Volunteer Army may be eligible up to twenty-four years. The cadets are to be appointed one year in advance of admission, except when death or other cause creates a vacancy which cannot be so filled. No pay or allowance, however, will be given until admission. To the qualifications for admission are added a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States. The Superintendent and officers at West Point may be detailed from any arm of the service, and the supervision and charge of the Academy shall be in the War Department, under such officers as the Secretary may direct.

Finally, the House bill provides for rigid examinations, and those not only with regard to the candidates for new vacancies, but even with regard to every officer now in the service below the grade of brigadier-general. It will be seen, therefore, that there is a very wide difference between the House and Senate bills. The former is the more original, suggestive, comprehensive, and detailed. The latter is the more simple, conservative, moderate, and easily adjusted. Upon the whole, therefore, we are glad that two bills, so widely differing in some important respects, have come up for consideration, and doubt not that Congress will get all the good out of each, and reject all that is impracticable or inexpedient.

THE project of erecting, on the grounds of the Naval Academy, a monument to the gallant sailors who offered their lives during the Rebellion, is a project which we commend very heartily to the service and to all patriotic citizens. Admiral PORTER heads the movement, and Paymaster ABBOT is the treasurer. We have no doubt that all the money required will be promptly raised, and shall endeavor to keep our readers informed of the progress of the enterprise.

GENERAL C. C. ANDREWS, who is writing the history of the campaign of Mobile, and whose address is now Washington City, has invited officers and enlisted men who took part in the operations to send him all the facts of interest in regard thereto within their knowledge.

THE Emperor NAPOLEON has sent to General MORRIS, who is now in Paris, an autographic letter, saying that he will examine his "Infantry Tactics" "with serious interest."

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

THE following is a list of Volunteer organizations which have been or are ordered to be mustered out of service not included in previous circulars:

CALIFORNIA—Infantry—Company D, Fourth. Cavalry—Company E, First; Company G, Second.
ILLINOIS—Infantry—Twenty-eighth, Forty-second, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth.
INDIANA—Infantry—Thirty-second.
KENTUCKY—Infantry—Seventh.
MICHIGAN—Cavalry—First, F and S, Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, I, L. Infantry—Veterans of Fourth.
MINNESOTA—Artillery—Third battery.
NEW YORK—Infantry—Fifty-fourth.
OHIO—Infantry—Seventy-seventh.
OREGON—Infantry—Company D, First.
PENNSYLVANIA—Infantry—Two Hundred and Fourteenth.

VERMONT—Infantry—Seventh.
WISCONSIN—Infantry—Thirty-fifth.
UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—Infantry—Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Fortieth, Eighty-second, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Thirtieth. Artillery—First Heavy. Cavalry—Fourth, Fifth and Sixth.

NOTE.—The Eighty-third United States colored troops in circular dated October 7, 1865, was reported consolidated with Ninety-sixth United States colored troops. Circular dated March 3, 1866, reports the regiment consolidated with the Tenth United States colored heavy artillery. The latest information is that the enlisted men of the Seventy-third, whose term of service expired September 27, 1865, were mustered out of service. Those remaining were transferred to the Ninety-sixth United States colored troops.

It appears from a communication from the War Department, dated March 28th, that the number of Volunteer troops in the Army on the 9th of January was: White, 57,590; colored, 65,766, or an aggregate of 123,356. There were in the service March 10th: Whites, 27,171; colored, 39,814, or an aggregate of 66,985; thus showing there have been mustered out of the service since January 9th, whites, 30,419; colored, 25,952, an aggregate of 56,371. Ordered to be mustered out since March 10th, whites, 10,106; colored, 9,557; total, 19,703. Total reduction made and ordered since January 9th, whites, 40,525; colored, 35,541. Aggregate 76,074. The musters-out ordered will be mostly completed by May 1st. The work will be well advanced by April 10th, and then there will be left in service 17,065 white Volunteers, and 30,217 colored; total number 47,281. It is proper to add that the Seventeenth regiment U. S. infantry has been ordered to Texas, and, upon its arrival, Major-General SHERIDAN has been instructed to muster out all additional white Volunteers in that department. There are now in service there 3,681 that he can spare. This contemplated reduction will be additional to that referred to in the above summary.

THE Seventeenth U. S. infantry, which has been stationed at Hart Island, New York harbor, for four months, has been ordered to Texas. All the companies excepting the three companies on duty in Detroit, Mich., and the eight companies not full, left on Friday and Saturday for Texas, via New Orleans, in the steamers *Raleigh* and *Koon-oke*. Brevet Brigadier-General HEINTZELMAN goes out in command, returning again to a part of the country where he served for many years before the war. The three companies at Detroit, and the eight companies filling up, will leave for the same destination in a short time.

THE monthly report of Commissioner BARRETT of the Pension Bureau, for the month of April, exhibits an addition to the pension rolls of four thousand nine hundred and thirty-five names. Of these, 3,043 were widows', mothers', and orphans' claims, and 1,892 invalid claims. During the same period 133 widows', mothers', and orphans' cases, and 369 invalid cases, were rejected by the office. The total number of claims acted upon during the month was 5,437. This work required the writing and forwarding to claimants of upward of thirty-two thousand circulars and letters.

THE March report of Major WILLIAM A. LA MOTTE, Chief Mustering Officer of the Department of Washington, has just been completed. It shows that during the period mentioned, forty commissioned officers and eleven hundred and sixty-two enlisted men were mustered out at his office. Most of the soldiers belonged to the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth regiments of the First Army corps, who, upon being discharged, retained their arms and accoutrements, as per agreement when they enlisted as veteran Volunteers.

It having been reported to Major-General RUGER, commanding the Department of North Carolina, that certain persons owning land on which houses had been erected by the late Confederate authorities, for hospital and other purposes, make claims for such buildings, and also threats of suits against purchasers of such buildings, at the sales of same by the Government, he has issued an order to the

effect that the buildings will be sold, and the purchasers will be protected from suits in the civil courts.

ALL of the rendezvous for returned troops in the New England States have been broken up. At the commencement of the disbanding of Volunteers there were fifty-two; at the present time there are the following: Davenport, Iowa; Louisville, Kentucky; Jackson, Michigan; Springfield, Illinois; Hart's Island, New York harbor; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Columbus (Todd Barracks), Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Madison, Wisconsin. As soon as all the Volunteers from any State are mustered out the rendezvous therein will be discontinued and broken up.

BREVEZ Brigadier-General L. C. EASTON, Senior Quartermaster Military Division of the Mississippi, earnestly requests information regarding the location of cemeteries and places of burial of any of our brave soldiers in the States of Arkansas, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and the Territories of Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana and Indian Territory.

WISEWELL Barracks, at the corner of Seventh and O streets, Washington, having been turned over to Brigadier-General HOWARD, for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau, Captain WILLIAM F. SPURGIN, Local Superintendent, has moved into it the Freedmen's Intelligence Office of Washington City. A portion of the barracks is to be fitted up for tenement houses to be rented to freedmen, under the superintendence of the agent of the Bureau.

DURING the month of March last, the work of the Second Comptroller's Office was unusually large. The number of claims received during the month was 10,998; settlements recorded during the same period, 10,750; claims at present on hand for settlement, 5,025. The amount involved in the settlement of claims acted upon during the month was \$66,548,319.

By a late order of the War Department the Military Department of Missouri has been divided into two parts. Major-General JOHN POPE will command that portion designated as the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, and Brigadier-General McCook the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.

MAJOR-GENERAL AUGUR, in compliance with instructions received from the Secretary of War, has released WILLIAM L. HAMILTON, who was arrested in New York and brought to this city on the suspicion that he was QUANTRELL, the desperado. The Government has furnished HAMILTON with free transportation back to New York.

THE posts in the harbor and vicinity of San Francisco (Angel and Alcatraz Islands, Fort Point, Presidio, and Point San Jose), have been detached from the District of California. Reports, etc., heretofore sent from these posts to District Headquarters will in future be forwarded direct to Department Headquarters.

ONE company of the First U. S. cavalry, to be designated by the regimental commander, has been ordered by Major-General McDOWELL to proceed to and take post at Camp Union, Sacramento, California.

ALL the candidates recently nominated for cadetship at West Point are ordered to report at that place in June next, for examination, prior to entering the Military Academy on the 1st day of July ensuing.

ALL colored troops in the Military Department of Mississippi have been ordered to rendezvous at Jackson, in that State, for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service.

LAST week the Secretary of War, in Special Orders, released from confinement seventeen enlisted men of the Volunteer service who had been in imprisonment for various military offences.

THE Eighth regiment of Regulars, which left Washington last week for Richmond, have gone to Raleigh to relieve the Eighth Michigan Volunteers, mustered out.

COMPANY G, First U. S. Artillery has been assigned by Department orders to Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Me.

BREVEZ Brigadier-General E. M. Gregory, Colonel Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been relieved from his duties as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, and ordered on General Inspection duty on the staff of General O. O. Howard. After having made a thorough inspection in Texas, calling upon the Department Commanders when travelling off the line of railroad, he will proceed to Washington with his reports, and report to the Commissioner of the Bureau for further instructions. "The Commissioner takes this occasion to commend General Gregory for the marked energy and ability with which he has discharged his duties as Assistant Commissioner. The new duties to which he is assigned are deemed at present of paramount importance."

CAPTAIN Charles F. ROBE, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been assigned to duty at Detroit, Mich., to date from the 19th of March.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE subject of equalizing bounties has been considered in both Houses of Congress during the past week. In the Senate, Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill referred to them, which substitute was also referred to his Committee. Mr. WILSON has provided in his bill for soldiers only, being of opinion that, if bounty be given to sailors, it should be done by another bill. In the House, a resolution was adopted giving the Committee on Military Affairs liberty to report at any time on the subject of equalizing bounties. Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee, in response stated that the matter had been referred to a sub-committee, which was prepared to report upon it; but Mr. BLAINE, who especially had it in charge, was absent on account of the death of a near connection, in Boston, and the Committee would prefer to wait until his return before any bill was reported.

The substitute reported by Mr. WILSON in the Senate was as follows:

That to each and every soldier who served in the Armies of the United States in the late war of the Rebellion, without distinction of color or race, and who has been or who may hereafter be honorably discharged therefrom, there shall be paid, except as hereinafter specified, a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month for each and every month of service rendered: *Provided*, That troops known as "Home Guards," or other Volunteer troops, organized for local service, which are now excluded from bounties by the rulings of the War Department or under the terms of their enlistment, shall not participate in the bounties provided by this act, or any part thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in calculating the amount of bounty due and to be paid to each soldier under the provisions of this act, deductions shall be made for any and all payments of bounty made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case will any soldier receive a greater sum in bounty than eight and one-third dollars for each or any month of service; and no bounty whatever shall be paid to any soldier who has deserted from the service, nor to any soldier who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of enlistment, nor to any soldier who has been discharged at his own request, unless for transfer to the Navy, or for the purpose of accepting promotion or appointment in the Army or Navy, or after two years' service, or who has been discharged at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, on the ground of minority: *Provided*, That any soldier discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle, on picket or skirmish, or in the line of duty elsewhere than in actual conflict, and the widow or heirs of any soldier who may have died while in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to the same bounty as though such soldier had served out his full term of enlistment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any bounty whatever under this act; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid; and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the soldier's discharge papers, accompanied by a statement under oath, as by this section provided.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the payment of the bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, accompanied with his discharge and the affidavit required by the preceding section; to ascertain and determine the amount, if any, due him under the provisions of this act; to indorse the same upon his discharge, and to return the discharge to the claimant, with a warrant for the amount due. Such warrant shall in each case be drawn upon an authorized depository of the public funds, and shall be made payable to the order of the claimant: *Provided*, That the said warrant shall not be negotiated nor paid by the depository upon whom it is drawn, or by any other depository, unless there be affixed to it proof of the identity of the payee, and the genuineness of his indorsement, established by the oath or affirmation of not less than two reputable witnesses resident in the same county or district with said payee, and attested by the clerk of a court of record, under the seal of the court; and the said warrant, with such proof and attestation affixed thereto, shall thereafter be negotiable and payable by indorsement, in the manner of ordinary checks and drafts, and shall in no case be negotiable or payable without such proof and attestation; and the clerk of the court, before attesting said warrant, shall require the payee to exhibit the discharge, which he will compare with the warrant, and satisfy himself that it agrees in all respects therewith.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That under no circumstances whatever, shall any agent, attorney, or third person be allowed to act for, or take part in, the prosecution, collection, remittance or payment of claims for said bounty to soldiers now living, except as hereinbefore provided; nor shall any power of attorney, purchase, sale, transfer or assignment of said bounty or of any interest therein, be recognized or entertained by any accounting officer or disbursing agent of the government in the settlement or payment of said bounty to soldiers now living: *Provided*, That such claims shall be presented to the Paymaster-General within twelve months from and after the passage of this act, and in the manner herein prescribed, or the claimants will be forever thereafter debarred from the benefits of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That claims of widows

and heirs of deceased soldiers for said bounties shall be received and settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and in case such claims are presented by an agent or attorney, such agent or attorney shall be required to make oath or affirmation that he has no interest whatever in said bounty beyond the fees for collection of the same, which are hereby fixed and established as follows, viz: for the preparation and prosecution of claims for, and the collection and remittance of, all sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, ten per centum upon the amount so collected, and for all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, the sum of ten dollars; and said fees shall include all expenses incident to the collection of said claims, except the expense of the necessary affidavits, which shall be defrayed by the claimant; and any agent or attorney who shall charge, directly or indirectly, in any case, a greater sum for his services in prosecuting, collecting and remitting said bounty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding three thousand nor less than one thousand dollars, and shall be forever excluded from prosecuting military or naval claims against the Government.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the Second Auditor of the Treasury shall be governed by the same restrictions as herein prescribed for the Paymaster-General: *Provided*, That when such claims are presented by or through an agent or attorney duly empowered to act for the claimant, the warrant for the amount due may be transmitted to such agent or attorney, but shall not be recognized nor paid by the United States, unless it be endorsed, witnessed and attested by the persons, and in the manner prescribed by the fourth section of this act; nor shall any claim for said bounty be entertained by the Second Auditor of the Treasury unless presented in the manner and within the time specified herein.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of any tax now laid, and of any tax which may hereafter be laid on cotton, shall be set apart as a fund for the payment of the bounties herein provided for, and for the extinguishment of any debt incurred in payment of said bounties.

The Senate also adopted the following resolution introduced by Mr. WILSON:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and he hereby is required to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of the soldiers of the United States, who fell in battle or died of disease, in the field and in hospital, during the war of the Rebellion; to secure suitable burial places in which they may be properly interred, and to have the ground inclosed, so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, praying for the publication by the Government of the medical and surgical history of the Rebellion, which is in preparation under the direction of the Surgeon-General.

The House has passed the Senate bill to amend the act of July 4, 1864, for the relief of seamen and others borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service; a substitute for the House bill to further regulate the appointment of Volunteer officers for the Regular Navy; the House bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy, with amendments; a bill to allow to CORNELIUS B. GOLD, late Acting Assistant Paymaster of the United States Navy, credit in his account for clothing stolen while under his charge at Mobile in 1865; the Senate joint resolution for the restoration of Commanders WM. REYNOLDS and MELANCTHON B. WOOLSEY, to the active list, from the reserve list of the Navy, and granting a month's pay, or less, to officers whose personal effects were lost during the war by the sinking or the destruction of the vessel on which they were engaged; and the Senate bill releasing J. R. RITTENHOUSE, Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Squadron, from liability for \$13,500 of the public money stolen from him in Panama in October, 1865. Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to refund to Rear-Admiral PAULDING his expenditures in entertaining citizens and officers of foreign governments on board the frigate *St. Lawrence* in 1848, 1849 and 1850, amounting to \$6,653 92, which was laid on the table. The bill to create the grade of Brigadier-General commandant of the United States Marine Corps was also laid on the table, it being held that there was no necessity for creating such an office. During the debate it appeared that several members of the House were in favor of abolishing the corps, on the ground that it was expensive and needless, and that the duties could as well or better be performed by men detailed from the Army. Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, introduced a bill to provide for continuing in the service the acting medical officers of the Navy, and to supply vacancies in the regular list, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a bill for the classification and graduation of invalid pensions, which provides for disabilities incurred in the military and naval services, in cases as follows:

First, For disabilities of a permanent character, rendering the pensioner utterly or nearly helpless, so as to require the constant attendance of another person. Second, For disabilities incapacitating the pensioner for performing manual labor, but not requiring the personal attendance of another. Third, For such disabilities as materially interfere with the performance of manual labor. Fourth, From disabilities arising from diseases and hernia, blindness, deafness, aphonia and sunstroke. The classes shall receive pensions as follows: First class—All below Captain, Major in the Army and Major (1) in the Navy, \$45 per month; above that and below Colonel in the Army, or Captain in the Navy, \$30, above that \$40. Second class—\$15 to all non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men, below Major in the Army, or Lieutenant in the Navy, \$20. Third class—Pensioners shall be rated according to degree of disability, less than total, whether one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, but at no other fractional rate,

according to rank and degree of disability in proportion to the pensions granted for total disability. The fourth class shall be rated in degree as total, three-fourths, one-half, one-fourth, and otherwise the rates of such pensions shall continue as before provided by law.

It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Several bills were, by unanimous consent, reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and were considered and passed, among them one granting a pension to the widow of Surgeon TORRE, of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, whose husband was murdered in that State by Rebel citizens. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with a list of the officers, Volunteer and Regular, employed in the Quartermaster-General's Department in Washington, D. C.; also, their rank, the particular duties performed by them, and the number of clerks serving in each Bureau under them; also, by what tenure the Secretary of War holds the "Corcoran Art Building," what amount of rent is paid per annum; whether measures have been taken to confiscate it, and if a less expensive and equally commodious and suitable building for the headquarters of the Quartermaster-General cannot be procured and thereby a large saving to the country be made.

A resolution was adopted requesting the PRESIDENT to inform the House whether any efforts had been made to collect into a suitable ground set apart for that purpose the remains of officers and soldiers who were killed and buried on the various battle-fields around Atlanta; and, if not, whether any special appropriation is needed therefor.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to reduce and establish the pay of officers, and to regulate the pay of soldiers. It provides that officers shall be paid as follows: The lieutenant-general, \$12,000; a major-general, when commanding a military geographical division, or separate army in the field, \$7,406; when commanding a department, or army division, \$7,000; when on other duty, \$6,500; a brigadier-general, when commanding a military department, army or division in the field, \$5,000; when commanding a brigade, or on other duty, \$4,500; a colonel, when commanding a brigade or military post, \$3,500; when commanding a regiment, or on other duty, \$3,000; a lieutenant-colonel, \$2,600; major, \$2,200; captain, 2,000; first lieutenant, \$1,500; second lieutenant, \$1,200. Officers on leave or furlough for more than thirty days shall have thirty per cent. deducted from the ordinary pay, for the time in excess of thirty days. Chaplains, surgeons, military storekeepers, etc., shall be paid according to the rank they hold. The pay of privates and non-commissioned officers shall remain as now, but, in lieu of bounty, soldiers shall receive one dollar per month additional during their second year of service, and the same amount additional for each month of each successive year. Officers shall hereafter be paid monthly, and a failure on the part of the Paymaster-General to so pay them shall be considered a military offence, punishable by court-martial. The allowance to officers travelling under orders shall be ten cents per mile. Soldiers employed as laborers and artificers shall receive twenty cents per day extra.

The consideration of the Army Bill in the House has been postponed until the 12th of April.

INFANTRY TACTICS.

GENERAL MORRIS has recently been in England, advocating with some success the claims of his Tactics. The English public do not appear to understand, however, that MORRIS's system has never been adopted as the standard by our Government. We find them continually called "the American system," as in the article in the *Saturday Review* on "War Drill and Parlor Drill." British officers, however, appear determined to test the merits of the system, as we learn that some of the most promising movements of the so-called American drill-book have been tried by a very distinguished colonel with a volunteer battalion, and that the facility with which the men worked through stiff gorse in the face of an imaginary enemy was quite beyond ordinary English experience. The "Red Book," by which the English soldier sets so much store, aims at "elegance, neatness and manual precision," while General MORRIS in his system seeks to move troops with "celerity, simplicity and, 'the least fatigue to the men.'" The English writer in the above mentioned article, although extolling neither system in unmeasured terms, very wisely concludes that, by a careful comparison of the two systems, their own might be modified in such particulars as it is found to sacrifice rapidity of movement to correctness of detail. So, in considering the merits of the system of General MORRIS as compared with that of General CASEY, we come to a conclusion very similar to that of the *Saturday Review*. We think it would be well if a Board were appointed to consider the subject of tactics, and to decide whether any change in the established system is advisable. The present system of tactics was adopted by the War Department in the Summer of 1862 since which time the needs of the service have doubtless suggested many modifications to the author of the system. Of course, those who are loudest in their denunciations of pipe-clay soldiers will receive General MORRIS and his sys-

tem with open arms. But it is far from self-evident that a certain amount of pipe-clay and martinetism is injurious to a soldier. It is the opinion of many that both of these things are desirable in moderation. We confess we do not see the necessity of so studiously avoiding the wheeling of a company, or the propriety of so much marching by the flank or "end on," as it has been styled. Many of MORRIS's movements could undoubtedly be added to our present system with advantage; for example, his formation of double column of fours from double column by division. While a system of tactics should enable a commanding officer to manoeuvre his men with ordinary rapidity, it should also keep them under the eye of their immediate commander, that he may be enabled to compel them to perform their duties in a proper manner. This latter condition MORRIS's system evidently does not fill, as a company commander finds himself most frequently leading either the right or left of his company. The regiments of our Militia throughout the States for the most part evince in their drilling an unsteadiness and want of discipline which needs correcting. So that any system which tends to render men unsteady or relax discipline should not be used by them. We are, therefore, of the opinion that no Militia regiment should be allowed to use the MORRIS drill until it proves itself on inspection to be able to execute in a creditable manner every important evolution laid down in the established system. We should be very glad to learn that a Board had been appointed to consider any modifications which might be suggested in the present system of infantry tactics.

THE MONUMENT TO THE DEAD OF THE NAVY.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., }
March 21, 1866. }

To preserve the memory of the officers, seamen and marines, whose lives have been lost in the battles of the Rebellion, it is proposed that there be erected on the grounds of the Naval Academy, a suitable monument of appropriate design, which shall be a worthy tribute to their services and deeds.

In furtherance of the above object, a subscription list, originating in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, was circulated through the various squadrons in actual service previous to the close of the war, and some money, about \$5,000, was collected, which is now in the hands of the paymaster of the Academy; but, the rapid and immediate dismemberment of the squadrons, and dispersion of the officers attached to them, caused a cessation of the effort then made to procure subscriptions, and a new organization became necessary to carry out the project to a successful ending. With a view to a permanent organization of a committee charged with taking all requisite steps to secure the desired result, a meeting of the officers attached to the Naval Academy was called by the superintendent, and held at the Naval Academy, December 12, 1865, at which it was resolved to make an appeal to the liberality of the service, and its friends, by soliciting subscriptions from all officers, seamen and marines now in service, or who, while in the service, contributed to its honorable record, and shared in the glory of its achievements, as well as from all persons whose interest in the past and future of the Navy may induce them to aid in this object.

The following named officers were constituted the committee to be charged with carrying out the intention of the subscribers to the fund:

Presiding officer—Superintendent of the Naval Academy, (ex-officio,) Rear Admiral DAVID D. PORTER. Members—Chief Engineer W. W. WOOD, U. S. N.; Surgeon R. C. DEAN, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Commander P. C. JOHNSON, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Commander J. A. GREER, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Commander JOHN S. BARNES, U. S. N.; Captain McLARE TILTON, U. S. M. C.

Treasurer—Paymaster of the Naval Academy: Paymaster CHARLES W. ABBOTT, U. S. N.
Secretary—Lieutenant Commander K. R. BREESE, U. S. N.

It is proposed that in case of the place of any officer on this committee is vacated by his detachment from the Academy, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment by the presiding officer of the committee, of another officer of the Academy, so that the committee shall always consist of seven members, exclusive of the treasurer and secretary.

It is requested that paymasters of all naval stations and ships in commission collect the subscriptions of the officers, seamen and marines, attached to their respective stations and ships, and forward them from time to time to the paymaster of the Academy.

Subscriptions from persons not of the service may be transmitted to the paymaster of the Academy direct, if not otherwise collected at a naval station.

UNDER the provisions of general orders from the War Department, the services of the following named officers of Volunteers being no longer needed, they will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, and will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the Government: Assistant Quartermasters—Captains S. B. Brown, James Brooks, G. L. Fort, Thomas P. Furness, U. H. Wheeler, Thomas Palmer, Richard Penney, F. Lyon, Sanford Harned, C. K. Drew, John R. Boyle, Milton Dana, and Joseph D. Treadway. Commissioners of Subsistence—Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Cowie, Captains A. W. Sheldon, Otho W. Heiskill, and Levi Rugles. Assistant Adjutant-Generals and Aides-de-Camp—Brigadier-General D. T. Van Buren, Majors William McMichael and James L. Greene, Captains George H. Caldwell, Lesant W. Barnhart and John Piatt. Surgeon—Robert R. Taylor.

ENGLAND'S IRON-CLAD FLEET.

LAUNCH OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND.

(From the London Times, March 17.)

TO-DAY another addition to our fleet of iron-clads will be made, by the launch of this huge vessel from the yard of the Millwall Iron-works and Ship-building Company. Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, are to be present, and Lady Percy, as representing the noble House of Northumberland, is to name the ship, which will be sent afloat under every circumstance of ceremony.

As a specimen of iron-clad architecture, the *Northumberland* is, beyond all doubt, the finest model and the finest example of skilled workmanship ever sent afloat, but as a mere instrument of defence she is much behind both the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*.

The fact is painful, but no iron-clads have yet come up to the conditions of excellence of the two which were first built, and which we have just named. In speed, in strength, and in sea-going qualities, not only have the *Black Prince* and *Warrior* not been equalled by more recent productions, but all our later vessels have shown such a steady deterioration in almost all these qualities as to make it a serious question whether it is wise to continue building on our present plans. At first two distinct classes of vessels, known as the *Warriors* and the *Minotaur*s, were designed and built.

The *Warrior* and her sister vessel, the *Black Prince*, were ships of 6,100 tons, 380 feet long, by 58 feet broad, plated only over the midship portion of their broadsides with 4 1-2-inch armor, backed up with 18-inch of teak, angle iron, and an inner iron skin. These were only meant to carry 46 guns, 26 being protected within the armor, 10 on the spar-deck, and 10 more at the bows and stern, would have no armor, but which are so subdivided by a webbing of iron compartments that they might be riddled with shots without much danger to the main part of the ship. Each of these vessels of the *Warrior* class is driven by engines of 1,250 horse-power, nominal. They have hitherto proved not only the fastest ships of the navy, but from their bow and stern not being overborne by heavy armor, they are buoyant and tolerably easy, even in a head sea and very broken water. In an unfortunate hour, however, the Admiralty undertook to improve on these fine models, and vessels of what is called the *Minotaur* class were ordered. These ships include the *Minotaur*, the *Agincourt*, and the *Northumberland*. They are of 6,621 tons, 400 feet long by 59 feet three inches beam, and plated from stem to stern with 5 1-2-inch armor, instead of 4 1-2-inch, on a backing of 9-inch of teak, instead of 18-inch, as in the *Warriors*. Their horse-power, too, was increased from 1,250 to 1,350, with which a speed of 16 knots was expected, and, as Mr. PENN, who makes the engines, promises it, there is every likelihood of its being attained.

The *Northumberland* is built on the ram system, having what is termed a swan-breast protruding forward beneath the bow, under water. The stem of this portion, which would have to resist the first blow in running down a ship, is a most gigantic forging, as is also the huge iron beam which forms the stern frame. Every part of the vessel is of iron, even to the spar deck, though the metal here, which is less than three-quarters of an inch thick, is, of course, covered with wood in the ordinary fashion, and the iron is only meant as a protection from fire in cases of shells coming in board. Every part of the hull is divided into longitudinal and transverse water-tight compartments. There are no less than fifteen of these, which not only insure her safety in case of accidents below the water-line, but add immensely to the stillness of the whole vessel, which is virtually made by these means one huge, hollow, wrought-iron girder, of immense strength.

The *Northumberland* has a different system of armor plating from her sisters, the *Agincourt* and the *Minotaur*. The experience gained with the *Achilles* seem to show clearly that the limit up to which sea-going frigates can carry armor has not only been reached but rather overpassed. Thus the *Northumberland's* armor, for the length of about 100 feet forward is only a belt of about 10 feet broad, and for the same length at the aftermost part of the vessel. It is only 8 feet broad, going to a depth of 6 feet below the water forward and 4 feet aft. For a length of 200 feet amidships, however, the whole body of the vessel is cased with plates up to the main deck. Here the armor rises to a height of 16 feet above the water, and goes to a depth of 6 1-2 feet below it. This main portion of the ship is further protected by transverse bulkheads, plated with 4 1-2 inch iron, inclosing the battery inside a ship as in a box. These armor coverings extend from the floor of a main deck to the spar deck. Above and beyond these protections the *Northumberland* has a semi-circular shield, also of 4 1-2 inch iron; which completely encloses her bows at the fore-castle. Within this shield two guns of the heaviest calibre are to be worked as bow chasers. All the portalls of the main battery will be, when the vessel is fully stored, no less than 10 feet clear from the water. This is 1 foot higher than the portalls of the *Warrior*, and no less than 6 foot 4 inches higher than those of *La Gloire*. All the port holes are made on the improved principle, which is almost peculiar to the iron-clads, and are very narrow. She is, however, only intended to carry 22 guns on the main deck, of which four are to be 300-pounders, and 18 nine-ton 150 pounders. On the spar deck will be four Armstrong 100-pounder shell guns.

Like the rest of her class, the *Northumberland* is provided with a deck tower as strong as teak and iron armor can make it. This tower is unusually high in the *Northumberland*, and is divided into two stories, the lower to be occupied in action by riflemen only, while the upper story is to be used by those in command of the ship, and from which also the vessel can be steered in action. A great addition has been made to the ship, since she was first laid down, in the shape of a poop and topgallant fore-castle. The poop gives ample space and accommodation for the cabins necessary for an admiral and staff, thus fitting the vessel for a flagship, which the arrangements of the earlier iron-clads did not admit of. At the time that the *Warrior* made her trial trips it was pointed out that it was little less than absurd to give these enormous vessels—double the length of any line-of-battle ships in the service—only a frig-

ate's crew, and only the traditional three masts. The experience gained by working the *Warrior* has shown that these remarks were just, and the *Minotaur*s are now each to have crews of 750 men, and five instead of three masts. All these masts are of iron, and of nearly the same height, which certainly detracts somewhat from the beauty of the vessel's "sit" upon the water. Four of the masts are square-rigged, the aftermost mizen having fore-and-aft sails only.

Every part of the ship which has been executed by the Millwall Company is really the very perfection of iron workmanship. As an iron structure it is impossible to imagine anything more perfect than her finish. Strange to say, she is to be launched to-day with almost all her iron plates fixed to her, and, in fact, with the exception of rigging and engines, almost ready for sea. Internally and on deck she has in her fitting all the beautiful finish of a private yacht. The perfection with which her armor plates are fitted on makes her seem as smooth as if they were varnished.

THE NEW YORK MILITIA BILL.

We subjoin the bill introduced in the Assembly of New York, by General R. A. UDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Militia:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA, THE ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AND FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE," PASSED APRIL 23, 1862.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Section eight, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-six, thirty-five, thirty-seven, forty-four, forty-eight, fifty-five, ninety-three, ninety-four, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and eighty-three, and two hundred and twenty-five of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment of the Militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New York, and for the public defence," passed April 23, 1862, are respectively hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 8. Whenever an enrollment shall be made as provided in this act, the county clerk of each county shall cause to be published once a week, for four weeks previous to the first day of August, in a newspaper published in such county, a notice that such rolls have been completed and filed as aforesaid, which notice shall also specify that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt from military duty, shall on or before the fifteenth day of August, then next ensuing, file a written statement of such exemption, verified by affidavit, in the office of said town or city clerk, or of the county clerk, if there be no such town or city clerk; and the publication of such notice shall be a sufficient notice of such enrollment of all persons named therein; such roll shall be made in the form prescribed by the commander-in-chief, and the Adjutant-General shall furnish to all commanders of companies suitable blanks and instructions therefor.

SEC. 3. The reserve Militia of the first and second classes, except such as shall voluntarily be drafted as members of the National Guard as hereinafter provided, shall assemble in their several company districts armed and equipped, as provided by law, for parade and inspection, on the first Monday in September in each year, at such hour and place as the captain or commandant shall designate in order to be posted in three public places in said company district for ten days, and shall be under the orders of the captain or commandant of such district; and such captain or commandant shall make a register of all such as shall attend at such parade armed and equipped as aforesaid, to which shall be annexed a list of delinquents, containing the names of all such persons as are on said enrollment, are not marked "exempt" thereon, and who did not attend at such parade, and shall file a copy of the same, on or before the first day of October next following the time of such parade, in the office of the Adjutant-General and of the county clerk, and shall also file a list of such delinquents with the Board of Supervisors and with the county treasurer, on or before the said first day of October.

SEC. 14. All persons duly enrolled as aforesaid, who shall neglect to attend said parade, shall be subject to a fine of one dollar, which shall be collected by the collector or receiver of taxes of the town or city in which company district is situated; and the supervisors of the several counties, at their annual meetings, are authorized and directed to annex the list of the several delinquents, with the fines set opposite their respective names, to the assessment rolls of the several towns and wards, and the warrants for the collection of the same; shall direct the collectors and receivers of taxes to collect the amount from every person appearing by the said assessment roll liable to pay the same, in the same manner as the taxes are collected; the same to be paid to the county treasurer, and when the name of any person between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years shall appear on the said roll liable to pay said fine, the said warrant shall direct the collector to collect the same of the father, master or guardian with whom such person shall reside, or out of any property such minor may have in the city, village, town or ward, and such collector shall proceed and execute such warrant, and no property now exempt from execution shall be exempt from the payment of such fines.

SEC. 15. The county treasurer of each county shall, on or before the fifteenth day of March in each year, pay to the Comptroller, upon his order, the sum of one dollar for each person named on said list of delinquents, and in case he shall not, on the presentation of such draft, shall have received all or any of the money directed by this act to be collected and paid to him, he is hereby authorized and directed to borrow an amount sufficient to pay said draft upon the credit of the county, and the sum borrowed shall be a county charge, to be assessed by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at the next annual meeting, upon the taxable property of said county, and collected as other county assessments shall be assessed and collected; and it shall be the duty of the county treasurers of the several counties, and the commanding officers of the several regiments, to report and certify under oath to the Board of Supervisors, at their annual meetings, the deficiencies arising from the non-collection of military fines within their respective counties and regimental districts.

SEC. 21. The organized Militia of the State shall be known as the "National Guard of the State of New York," and shall consist of eight divisions, and such number of brigades, regiments, companies and battalions, and such batteries, troops or squadrons, as the commander-in-chief shall determine and designate; provided, that the aggregate organized force of the National Guard in time of peace, to be fully armed, equipped and uniformed, shall not exceed the number of fifty thousand non-commissioned officers and privates, but the commander-in-chief shall have power, in cases of war or insurrection, or imminent danger thereof, to make further drafts of the Militia, and to form new regiments, battalions, batteries and troops, and to organize the same, as the exigencies of the case shall require.

SEC. 23. Company officers shall use their best efforts to obtain sufficient volunteers to raise their respective companies to the number of at least sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, which number is hereby fixed as the minimum, and one hundred as the maximum of such company organization.

SEC. 30. Each division shall consist of not less than two brigades, each brigade not less than two regiments, each regiment not less than eight battalion companies of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates. Whenever any company shall fall below the number of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, such company may be consolidated or disbanded; and whenever any regimental organization shall fall below the number of eight battalion companies, or an aggregate force of five hundred and twelve non-commissioned officers and privates, such regiment shall thereupon be designated as a battalion, but shall retain its regimental number, unless such battalion shall be consolidated or disbanded.

SEC. 35. Any non-commissioned officer or private may upon his enlistment, or upon being drafted, in accordance with the provisions of this act, if he so select, be furnished at the expense of the State with proper uniform and equipments of his regiment or corps; in such case any entry to that effect shall be made on the company roll, and such uniform shall be furnished by the Quartermaster-General's department upon the requisition of the commandant of the regiment or battalion; but such uniform and equipments shall in no case be different from those prescribed by the general regulations of the military forces of the State of New York, unless by special authority of the commander-in-chief, and only two uniforms shall be furnished by the State to any non-commissioned officer or private during his term of enlistment, except in case of actual service in garrison or field duty.

SEC. 37. Whoever shall secrete, sell, dispose of, offer for sale, or in

any manner pawn or pledge any uniform or equipments the property of the people of this State, and any member of or substitute in the National Guard who shall, when not on duty, wear any such uniform or equipments without the permission of his commanding officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one nor more than two months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

SEC. 41. Whenever six uniformed companies shall be organized in any of the regimental districts of this State, the commander-in-chief shall order an election to be held for the choice of suitable persons to fill the offices of colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major in such regiment, by directing some suitable officer to give the proper notice of such election, and to preside thereat, unless such officer shall already have been elected or appointed; but the colonel so elected or appointed shall not be commissioned until eight battalion companies of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates shall be fully organized.

SEC. 48. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or uniformed private who may change his residence from within the bounds of the first division into any adjacent county, or from within any county adjacent into the said division district, shall not thereby vacate his office or post, but he shall be held to duty in the division, brigade, regiment, troop or company to which he was attached at the time of such change of residence, and shall be eligible to promotion, election or appointment to office therein, and he shall be subject to duty therein, and shall be entitled to all privileges, immunities and exemptions allowed by law, and shall be liable to fines and penalties, and the collection of them, in the same manner as if such change of residence had not taken place, and process for the collection of such fines and penalties may be executed in either New York or any adjacent county.

SEC. 55. The commissioned officers of the National Guard shall be commissioned by the Governor, but he may in his discretion withhold such commission in order to determine the qualifications of the persons for the offices to which he shall have been elected or appointed; and in case of a general or field officer, if upon reference to the Inspector-General or an examining board, and in case of a line officer, upon reference to his brigade commander, such person shall be adjudged unqualified for such office, another officer shall within ten days after due notice of such adverse decision, be elected or appointed, and in default of such election, the vacancy shall be filled by the commander-in-chief; and no commissioned officer can be removed from office unless by the Senate, on recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court-martial or retiring or examining board, or pursuant to law. But whenever any regiment shall fall below the minimum strength, as established by this act, and the same shall have been designated as a battalion, the colonel shall be relieved from command of such battalion, and rendered supernumerary, by order of the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 93 is hereby amended to read as follows: "If any commissioned officer shall have become or shall hereafter become incapable of performing the duties of his office, and any commissioned officer who shall have served in the same grade for the continuous period of ten years, shall be placed on the supernumerary list and withdrawn from active service and command."

SEC. 94. In order to carry out the provisions of this act, the commander-in-chief shall, from time to time, as the occasion may require, cause to assemble a Board of not less than three nor more than five commissioned officers, one of whom, at least, shall be of the medical staff, to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear disabled or unfit, from any cause, to perform military service, such Board being hereby invested with the powers of a court of inquiry and court-martial, and their decision shall be subject to like revision as that of such courts by the commander-in-chief. The Board, whenever it finds an officer incapacitated for active service, shall report such fact to the commander-in-chief, and if he approves such judgment the disabled officer shall thereupon be placed upon the supernumerary list, according to the provisions of this act; provided, always, that the members of the Board shall in every case be sworn to an honest and impartial performance of their duties, and that no officer shall be placed upon the supernumerary list by the action of said Board without having had a fair and full hearing before the Board, if upon due summons he shall demand it. Provided, that it shall not be necessary to refer any case for the action of such Board arising under section ninety-three, except the officers designated by the commander-in-chief to be retired, shall within twenty days after notice that he will be retired, by notice in writing to be served on the Adjutant-General, demand a hearing and examination before such Board.

SEC. 137. It shall be the duty of the Brigade Inspector to transmit a copy of the inspection returns annually to the Adjutant-General, and a duplicate thereof to the Inspector-General, within thirty days after the inspection shall be made. In order to secure a proper accountability for each member, and also for the security of property belonging to the State, the annual inspection and muster-rolls of each company and regiment shall be examined and compared by the Inspector-General with the muster-rolls, and the last muster and inspection rolls of the several companies, and the annual fund provided by section one hundred and eighty-three of chapter four hundred and seventy-seven, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as amended in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be allowed to such regiments, battalions and batteries only as shall make a proper return of such rolls; and upon the certificate of the Inspector-General that such rolls make a satisfactory exhibit of the number of the organization and of the State property issued thereto. There shall be allowed to brigade inspectors as compensation for the annual inspection and muster, and for making proper rolls and returns thereof the sum of four dollars for each company so inspected and mustered, the same to be allowed and paid in the same manner as other military accounts, upon the certificate of the Inspector-General.

SEC. 183. The Comptroller shall annually draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the county treasurer of each county for the sum of five hundred dollars for each regiment, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for each battalion, and the sum of one hundred dollars for each battery, certified by the Adjutant-General, to be organized according to the provisions of this act within the county; or in case any regiment, battalion or battery is organized in two or more counties, then the Comptroller shall draw his warrant in favor of such county treasurer as the Adjutant-General may in his certificate direct, which sums, together with the fines collected from delinquent officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall constitute the military fund of such regiment, battalion or battery.

SEC. 225. For the purpose of collecting such fines as may be imposed by any court-martial authorized by this act, the president of the court shall, within thirty days after the fines have been imposed, make a list of all the persons fined, designating the company to which they respectively belong, and the sums imposed as fines on each person, and shall draw his warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to any marshal, sheriff or constable of any city or county (as the case may be), thereby commanding him to levy such fine or fines, together with his costs of the goods and chattels of such delinquents. No property shall be exempt from the payment of such fines, and in default of sufficient goods and chattels with which to satisfy the same, then to take the body of such delinquent and convey him to the common jail of such city or county. Payment of all fines imposed by any court-martial organized pursuant to the provisions of this act, for the trial of officers, may be enforced in like manner.

SEC. 2. The Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General of Ordnance, each in his own department, shall be the purchasing and issuing officer, and shall take charge of and be responsible for such military property and supplies as are known and designated by the regulations and orders governing the Army of the United States as belonging to the Ordnance Department and the Quartermaster's Department, respectively.

SEC. 3. Section two of chapter three hundred and thirty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. All account or claims payable from any military fund of the State shall be regularly audited by the auditor of military accounts and approved by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, before payment.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

THE various vessels now under construction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard are not progressing very rapidly toward completion. About thirty ribs of the *Antietam*, in the upper ship-house, have been set; also the bow and stern. The *Pashmataka*, a screw sloop, is being erected in the lower ship-house. She has assumed proportions, but will not be ready to launch for several months. Work is entirely suspended on the *Monitor Shackleham*. Several vessels are being repaired. When finished they are painted black, the old regulation color. The frigate *Constellation* will be used as a guard-ship instead of the *Princeton*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

MILITARY COMMON SENSE—AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—When the article on "Military Common Sense" was written, it was to be expected that some of its sentiments might be publicly combatted by military men who did not agree entirely with the writer, but it was not deemed probable that the reply would come so soon, and from the pen of a distinguished teacher, who has so long, and with such merited honor, occupied a prominent chair at the Academy. But it is not to be wondered at that one who has for so many years guided the minds and directed the habits of thought and moulded the sentiments of the appointed military students of the nation, should feel somewhat sensitive when the suggestion is advanced that others with fewer facilities and with early and constant disadvantages have equally with them added to the lustre of the banner—equally with them made the Nation's military progress famous, and, without their aid, rendered the achievements of the Volunteer service of the United States the wonder of the world.

GRANT and SHERMAN, and THOMAS and SHERIDAN, who are living examples of the fact that those who do not take the honors at school, are often the ones who win them in the later contests of life—are not enemies of the Volunteer service. Every citizen soldier knows that to be so, and gladly would he leave to them his vindication. It has no firmer friends than they. They served with it and led its legions, and they exhibit in their reports the carefully considered estimate they placed on men, who had been called with scarce a warning from the farm and the fire side, the counter and the work shop, the court room and the bed side of the sick, the river and the railroad, to be leaders of men, to make soldiers of citizens, and forgetting the luxuries of home and happy life in the stern necessities of war, untaught themselves, to learn in weeks, and teach their followers in months, the discipline of years.

To an official on duty at the Point, it may not be as plainly apparent as to others that the spirit of a "close corporation" hovers above the Regular Army, flaps its little wings over it and inspires many of its officers to shake the head doubtfully at all the attempts to incorporate with it, in grades appropriate and honorable, those men who have gone from civil life into commission and thence throughout the changes of the war, from grade to grade in active field service. And yet, to observing men, the prejudice in the body of the Army is so great, and, at times, so openly expressed, that it seems absurd that it should be denied. It is this which "causes irritation and sows distrust," and those who sow the wind, should not complain if the logic of events requires them to reap the whirlwind. The officers of the other service have tried to be their friends. They are their friends. But, to be lasting, the ties of friendship must be mutual, and hands that are shaken in affection are never hastily unclasped.

Professor MAHAN'S reply assumes that, during the war, we were "absolutely dependent on our educated officers," and then proceeds to argue that we had no educated military class save the graduates. His proof consists in the statements that the Mexican war produced but one educated general from civil life, and that the supply of certain military works was greater than the demand. In the opinion of "Atlanta" the testimony offered is as feeble as the assumption is untenable. "Absolutely dependent upon" West Point! Let me instance again the Army of the Tennessee. The Fifteenth corps, composed of four divisions, (ten or twelve brigades), had two general officers from Regulars—HAGEN and WOODS. The Seventeenth corps, with three divisions (nine brigades), had no Regular general officer; and, without their knowledge, I venture the assertion that the two gallant and popular officers above referred to, will cheerfully testify that in "engineering, ordnance, gunnery, staff duties, the conducting of sieges, etc.," the members of these corps, whether learned or unlearned, had not their superiors in the American Army. As for the Mexican war it had its uses—Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec were great contests in their time. They added a few pages to the history of the country and some land to its territory, but they afford but little testimony from which to draw conclusions when we discuss the results of a war which gave us Palo Alto almost daily. For, in referring to the little battle of Belmont, which, though of magnitude at the time, has since faded almost from memory in the overshadowing influence of later fights, General GRANT remarked "that it had been his fortune to have been in all the battles fought in Mexico, by Generals SCOTT and TAYLOR, save Buena Vista, and he never saw "one more hotly contested." No stronger proof do I need to sustain my position than the statement made in the reply that books written on military subjects lie idle upon the shelves. Without education from these or any other books, the Army advanced; without their aid fortifications were erected—without book information pickets were posted—aided by stout hearts and controlled by "common sense" the skirmishers were advanced, and while cobwebs covered the shelves of the bookseller—while the publishers wearily waited for purchasers, and the writer's pages grew dingy with the lapse of time—the Volunteer Armies, officered by men of every grade in life, cast theory aside and saved the Nation. What education more valuable than experience? What better "test" than victory? "But" says he, "when we apply a test, it should be a test, and not a sham." Were the astonishing marches made by portions of the Army near Kenesaw "shams?" Marches so rapid and so admirably managed as to give those corps engaged in them the title of "whip lash?"

Was the management of the men in the remarkable battle of July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, a "sham?" a battle in which a part of the Seventeenth corps fought alternately a half dozen times from the different sides of the works, in which battle "2,200 of the enemy's dead remained on the ground" when night closed on the scene of action," of which General SHERMAN says, "the slaughter of the enemy exceeded anything I have seen during the war," 2,200 dead—nearly as many as composed the entire American

Army in the early battles on the Rio Grande. These marches and battles plain-thinking people regard as "tests," practical, plain, evident tests of genius, and ability and mastery skill on the part of those "uneducated" officers who handled the Volunteers, who wrung victory from defeat, and came out of the smoke of battle, acknowledged leaders. Had they been fought on scientific principles many dwellings now happy in peace would be saddened with mourning, and a lengthened list would have been added to the rolls of Andersonville. The Army did there what experience taught, and achieved as great a triumph as soldiers ever won.

And now, Mr. Editor, if all are candidates for the suggested department of "horse sense" who are accredited with the honor of finding "mare's nests" in the discovery that "artillery should not be brigaded and kept together" "on the march, among the mountains and through the 'gaps of Georgia,'" the list will be longer than the moral law. A person is said, I believe, to find a "mare's nest" when he discovers something which is absurdly ridiculous. So WESTER says, at least. It was absurdly ridiculous. Some "educated" officers attempted it against the quiet remonstrance of others who made no claims save those based on the suggestions of "common sense," and the latter only triumphed after persistent trial had demonstrated its utter impracticability. The Volunteer service makes no attack on West Point. If it did, the Academy would need no champion. The long line of graduates who have done honor to their *alma mater*, and died doing their duty, need no eulogy. But those who still wear the uniform should remember that the citizen soldiers who have survived the havoc of the battle, while they extend to them the due tribute of praise, should receive from them, not tardily, but at once, the full measure of acknowledgment, which the people of the Nation from the first uprising until now have given their defenders.

ATLANTA.

PROMOTION BY MERIT IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In these days, when the whole character of the Navy is undergoing a change—in the construction of its vessels, in the character of its guns, and in the education of its officers, not to mention many details of minor importance—it may be well to consider whether the principle of promotion by seniority, which was the exclusive rule previous to the war, but which was disregarded in exceptional cases, during its continuance, may not, with advantage to the service, be permanently modified by a certain amount of promotion by merit. This bare proposition will, of course, and very naturally, be met by a general howl of derision and contempt on the part of all the "old fogies" in the service, (and being, confessedly, one of them myself, and by nature more than usually conservative, I stand astonished at my own proposition!) on the ground that it will surely and speedily degenerate into favoritism, both personal and political; but, as no reasonable man will deny that merit should be the best for all advancement in life, civil as well as military, if it could only be measured with any exactness, let us consider if some plan could not be devised for the Navy, by which at least the chances of a correct selection, on this score, might be sufficiently certain to make its introduction an improvement.

For example, and merely as a basis of argument and illustration, let us suppose the following rule to be established, to regulate the promotion of line-officers on the active list, in times of peace: Every second promotion from the grade of commodore to that of rear-admiral may be made by selection, the alternate ones going by seniority as at present; and in like manner, every fifth promotion from the grade of captain to that of commodore; every tenth from commander to captain; every fifteenth from lieutenant-commander to commander; every twentieth from lieutenant to lieutenant-commander; every twenty-fifth from master to lieutenant, and every thirtieth from ensign to master, may be made by selection; all other promotions shall be made by seniority, as heretofore. But, in every case of selection, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to convene a Board of five officers, all of whom shall be of, or above the grade into which the officer selected is to be promoted, who shall recommend three officers from the grade below, and shall state in full their reasons for such recommendation in each case; and the President shall select the one of these three who, in his opinion, is best entitled to it, and nominate him to the Senate for promotion, at the same time transmitting the reasons assigned by the Board, and his own comments thereon. But if the Board shall report that they find nobody whose merit is so conspicuous as to entitle him to this distinction, or if the reasons assigned should prove unsatisfactory to the President or the Senate, then the vacancy shall be filled by the officer who would have been entitled to it by seniority, and no further promotion shall be made by selection until the recurrence of the specified number of vacancies.

The proportion of selections, here suggested for each grade, is not stated as being absolutely what is required for the interests of the service, although it is believed that it represents pretty accurately the number of those who might be found both willing and able to distinguish themselves sufficiently to warrant so great an advancement.

As for the benefit to accrue to the service from such a system, any one can see that so powerful an incentive must necessarily operate to make the ambitious seize upon every opportunity, use every exertion and strain every nerve to attain that degree of distinction which shall compel their recommendation, insure their selection and invite their confirmation, and this incentive will be permanent; for those of real worth, if distanced at the outset by the superior abilities or better opportunities of their competitors, will continue their exertions, with the hope of securing the next chance. Under the present arrangement, however, unless an officer has an uncontrollable love of study, a strong constitutional tendency to exertion, or an almost morbid desire for prominence, the inducements will operate in the contrary direction; for as longevity alone decides the chances of promotion, he who does barely enough to give him a respectable standing, or who even exposed himself as little as possible to the wear and tear of duty, will

eventually reach the higher grades with the greater certainty. We already have sufficient checks and punishments to prevent absolute wrong-doing; but we are almost entirely destitute of incentives to extraordinary exertion in the opposite direction, and the old fable of the traveller's cloak off him, is not without a deep moral wisdom, as regards bringing a military establishment to the highest pitch of perfection, and whether each individual endeavor is successful or not under the system proposed, the general effort will have a wonderful effect in accomplishing that result.

As for the fear that the system would degenerate into favoritism, it would seem that the proposed checks are sufficient to prevent this misfortune; but if not, the incentive to achieve such a reputation as must compel a recognition of one's merit, above all favoritism, would still remain, in view of the next chance—and that is the main point, after all, so far as the interests of the Government are concerned.

The principle here involved is, to a certain limited extent, a feature of the French Navy, where it is applied only to the higher grades; but if adopted by us, it ought to be extended so as to embrace all branches of the service—engineers, surgeons and paymasters—and might also be found applicable, with advantage, to the retired list, as a reward for past merit, when coupled with accidental infirmity. Indeed, it already forms a portion of the bill now before Congress, for the promotions to rear-admirals on the retired-list; but that is not enough, and it should be made general in its application.

PLEUTZ.

THE SENATE ARMY BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The details of the Senate Army Bill are now before the public. That it may not pass the House in its present shape is the earnest hope of all whom I have heard speak of it. Has the Regular Army no friends left who dare face fanaticism and save us from the gratitude of the Republic? Are our wishes to be entirely ignored, and our tastes derided? Is it determined by the legislators of our country, and by the people, whose servants they are, that the "gag-law" shall be applied, and that we shall be bound hand and foot? The proposition that officers who do not choose to accept promotion in colored regiments shall be forced to resign, is simply diabolical, and worthy the futile brain of a ROBESPIERRE. Are these law-makers determined that, after having freed the negro, and saved the country, while they were comfortably at home in bed, we shall now eat, drink and sleep with him? That men who have been in the Army all their lives shall give up their profession, or fraternize with him? How would you like it; and you, and you, to be informed that you must suffer the contact of negroes in your own house, or leave it for some one who would? How would you like it to be told by enactment that you must consent to consultation with a negro in a case of small-pox, or abandon your profession of medicine? How would you like it, Mr. Lawyer, to be forced to take a contraband into your office or abandon the study of law? And yet, this is the practical operation of this bill as amended.

The original would have been bad enough, because there are white men enough in the country who have fought for it to supply all vacancies, and there will be for ten years to come. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not despise the negro. I am glad to feel that at last he has been placed in a position where he can make a start; that he is to be defended in his right to his life, liberty, etc.; in short, that he is a citizen. But, all this should not compel association or contact with him, unless as a matter of choice or interest. There is a prejudice against negroes which it requires time to wear away. One might as well undertake to overturn the solar system, as to eradicate it at once. There would be no trouble in raising and equipping any number of black troops as a separate corps, and confining promotion to it; it would be just as effective and powerful. Then why not do it? No; the amendment striking out the proviso that promotion should be confined to the corps, was a blow at the pride of the Army—an attempt to degrade it, knowing its feeling on the subject. Are we to blame for desiring to keep the standard of the Army high? For desiring white troops instead of black ones, or preferring to be thrown in contact with those of our own color to the reverse? Is not the feeling of the whole country with us? Or have we "negromania" to such an extent that we can coolly argue that the negro is the superior of the white American as a soldier! When that point is reached we are degraded indeed, and deserve to be officered by negroes.

I think that I can speak for the Army in this matter. They feel this blow at their prejudices more than words can express. Many an officer who has braved a score of battles quails before the prospect. Is not the Army, which has done so much for the country, entitled to some little respect for its prejudices and feelings. It is said that plenty of officers can be found to accept the new order of things. True, but is this the way to honor valor and fidelity?

"Is it thus that Greece rewards her combatants?"

Can you not, legislators, give up this point, and make the black troops a separate organization? Do you lose by it? And what do you gain by the other course? Nothing but the ill-will of the Army.

It is not much that we ask of you. If you have any gratitude toward the men who have done at least their fair share in standing between your hearthstones and the artillery of the enemy, take this "pill" away from us, and assist us in keeping up that pride, without which an army becomes a disgrace, and more to be feared by its friends than its enemies.

AROUS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice that by the bill reported by the Senate on the reorganization of the Army, promotion is made in the "arm" of the service, independent of the "organization" or color of the troops. Surely, in so important a matter, the wishes and prejudices of the Army should have some weight. A large number of officers pro-

with "white troops." Why not allow them their choice in the matter? If a vacancy occur in a colored regiment, the first for promotion might prefer to decline until there be a vacancy in a white regiment. Why not allow him to do so? If indeed the organization cannot be kept separate, as it ought to be; as I now understand the law, if an officer declines his promotion he does it for all time. So that really he must sacrifice his feelings and accept where he does not feel disposed to, in order to save himself. This is a poor return for the services that have been rendered by officers during this war. It may be said to be prejudice, but we all have our peculiarities. The only question is whether we are entitled to enough consideration from the country to expect them to regard our feelings on the subject. The right of Congress to legislate in this way is undoubted, but will it not be productive of bad feeling and dissatisfaction. Think well of it, gentlemen. Will not the organization be just as effective as a separate corps? And what do you gain by incorporating it in the line of regular promotion. Absolutely nothing. Then why not yield a little to our ideas on the subject. The Army is totally opposed to the Senate Bill on this point, and it has created a great deal of feeling. To be sure officers can resign rather than accept promotion in the way therein provided, but is this fair? Is it right to force such an alternative on them? Are they not entitled to some protective legislation as well as aggressive? Let those who have the power in their own hands put themselves in our places and try and judge fairly, how it would effect them? Would they not think it oppressive to be forced to give up their profession, or swallow at one mouthful the prejudices of a lifetime, to the utter disgust of the system ever afterward.

JUSTICE.

THE COLORED SAILORS OF THE ST. MARY'S.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the issue of the New York Herald of January 13th, under the heading of "General News" from these parts, appeared the following paragraph:

"The U. S. ship *St. Mary's*, Captain COLVOCORESSES, from Callao, arrived on the 25th inst., to relieve the U. S. ship *Cyane*, which vessel will, *graciosa a Dios*, leave in a few days for San Francisco. I must here state that all of the *St. Mary's* men who have been on shore thus far are contrabands, or, begging them a thousand pardons, free citizens of African descent, and their conduct in the streets of Panama, as well as their general appearance, is most disgraceful and disgusting, and forms a shocking contrast to what American men-of-war-men were in former times. It is said that the boat's crews are composed of these negroes because the white men composing the crew would run away. This reason is very plausible, for, if I was compelled, in this climate especially, to swing a hammock on the berth deck of a sloop-of-war surrounded with such a quantity of dirty-looking and foul-smelling freedmen, I would run the very first chance, even if compelled to leave the pay of a cruise behind me. Poor white Jack! he has become the slave, and the negro the freedman. What a change from the time when the American man-of-war boat and its crew were the pride of every American citizen in a foreign port."

It is due to the colored portion of the crew of the *St. Mary's*, that I should deny the statements contained in this most extraordinary paragraph. These people were permitted to go on forty-eight hours "liberty" in Panama on the return of the ship from the recent cruise on the Southern coast, because it had been promised them while the vessels lay at Valparaiso, where the white sailors received their liberty. Thus they were justly entitled to the leave, and it is not true that they abused it. On the contrary, they avoided all riotous conduct, and returned to their ship in good condition at the very hour appointed for them. Their appearance on the occasion, which has been represented as being very disgusting, was as respectable as that of any body of sailors, white or black. They all had on their mustering suit, which is the same in every respect at that worn by the white portion of the crew, and a very neat and proper dress it is.

This correspondent of the *Herald* also comments on my selecting these people to go in boats, and draws from the circumstance the inference that there is a desire on my part to treat them better than the white sailors. So far from my entertaining such a desire, I made the selection in order that the white men might be benefited thereby. In other words, I have wished to protect the whites from the exposure of a tropical climate, which they are supposed not to be able to stand like the black man.

In conclusion, I would state that the trustworthiness and fidelity of these people while on duty in boats has been the general remark of all foreign officers wherever the ship has been.

The same correspondent, at a later date, writes as follows:

"The commander of the U. S. ship *St. Mary's*, Captain COLVOCORESSES, has taken the liberty of calling me to account for having given a plain and truthful statement of the appearance and conduct of his nigger boats' crews in the streets of Panama. He was so kind as to tell me what is and what is not my duty. He might as well have directed the press of Callao not to give an account of his having run the *St. Mary's* ashore: on a shoal in Callao harbor, at nine o'clock in the morning of a clear day, when he was in charge of the deck, and the ship came near being lost, as to tell me that I am not to say what my eyes see and my ears hear."

The facts relating to the accident here referred to are, that the ship was in charge of the senior watch officer, that the deck missed stays on the occasion, that in wearing she grounded on the "whale's back," but sustained no damage, and at high water she floated and was hauled off into deep soundings. Hence the assertion that the vessel was run ashore is a palpable perversion of the truth. But the Callao press never made the statement which the writer pretends to repeat; it made no comments, but simply noticed the accident.

Before closing, I desire to add that the first part of this communication was furnished to the *Herald*, not doubting that, as it set forth nothing but the truth, it would be allowed to appear in its columns, but I deceived myself;

neither has it been published nor the reception of it acknowledged. Perhaps the communication miscarried. It is to be hoped that such is the case; for it is difficult to believe that that, or any respectable journal, would knowingly and willfully do injustice to a body of men whose behavior is worthy of all praise.

GEO. M. COLVOCORESSES,
Commanding U. S. ship *St. Mary's*.

PANAMA BAY, U. S. C., March 20, 1866.

THE INSURRECTION ENDED.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, by proclamation on the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

And, whereas, by another proclamation made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and such other parts of that State, and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And, whereas, by another proclamation on the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

And, whereas, by another proclamation made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And, whereas, the House of Representatives on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And, whereas, the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

"Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And, whereas, these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate;

And, whereas, by my proclamation of the 13th day of June last the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions;

And, whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the jurisdiction of the United States;

And, whereas, in view of the before-recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or power to go out of or separate itself from or be separated from the American Union, and that therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States;

And, whereas, the people of the several before-mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of the national unity;

And, whereas, it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom;

And, whereas, the Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as Territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates;

And, whereas, such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equals, and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united;

And, whereas, the observance of political equality as a principal of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance;

And, whereas, standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

And, whereas, the policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated—

Therefore I, ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 24 day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America, the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

JOHN T. RAPER, late First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, has been mustered out of service.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE MARCH 23, 1866.

MARCH 24.—Captain Thomas B. Burrows, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from Mustering and Disbursing duty in the State of Indiana, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company at Fort Cottonwood, Nebraska, Territory.

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 168, 1865, as musters out of the service of the United States Brigadier-General Washington L. Elliott (Brevet Major-General), U. S. Volunteers, to take effect January 15, 1866, is hereby so amended as to take effect March 1, 1866.

The resignation of Brevet Captain Edwin L. Garvin, First Lieutenant First U. S. artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 20, 1866.

Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General, will make an inspection of the property left in charge of Brevet Major-General R. Ingalls, U. S. Volunteers, by Captain W. T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, with a view of condemnation or otherwise.

The telegraphic order of the 23d inst., granting Brevet Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt, Captain Second U. S. cavalry, permission to delay joining his regiment for sixty days, from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in General Orders No. 168, 1865, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for sixty days, from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in General Orders No. 168, 1865, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Washington L. Elliott, First U. S. cavalry.

First Lieutenant William A. Cameron, Fifth U. S. artillery, is hereby assigned to battery F, of that regiment, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of Virginia.

MARCH 26.—Permission to visit Washington is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt, Second U. S. cavalry.

The Commanding General Middle Department will put en route six companies of the Eighth U. S. infantry, under the command of Brevet Colonel John R. Edie, of that regiment, for the Department of North Carolina, leaving the Headquarters and Colonel in the Middle Department.

Company F, Third battalion, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, now at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will be put en route to join the regiment in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Lieutenant S. C. Plummer, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the East.

Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Alexander, Colonel Tenth U. S. infantry, is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General, Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service, etc., for the State of Missouri.

MARCH 27.—The rendezvous and military post at Augusta, Maine, are discontinued and will be broken up immediately. Captain T. J. C. Bailey, Chief Mustering Officer at Augusta, Maine, will look to the prompt execution of this order.

Brevet Brigadier-General Robert E. Clary, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Tennessee, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department.

The members and Judge-Advocate of the General Court-Martial, convened at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Special Orders No. 56, September 20, 1865, from Headquarters Middle Department, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty.

Authority is hereby granted Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance U. S. Army, to proceed to Fortress Monroe on official business.

Brevet Major L. H. Carpenter, Sixth U. S. cavalry, will, on his muster out of the Volunteer service, join his regiment in the Department of Texas.

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., is hereby granted Captain Charles C. Churchill, U. S. Army.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Bankhead, Fifth U. S. infantry, Recruiting Officer, Boston, Massachusetts, is hereby authorized and instructed to enlist such recruits for the Engineer battalion, U. S. Army, as may be sent to him for that purpose by First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army Recruiting Officer, Boston, Massachusetts, provided they are, after examination, found qualified for enlistment, and to forward them when enlisted to the Engineer battalion at Willett's Point, New York.

MARCH 28.—Leave of absence for fifteen days from April 22, 1866, with permission to visit Washington for twenty-four hours, is hereby granted Brevet Major-General W. R. Ramsey, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

By direction of the President, on report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, that his services are no longer needed, First Lieutenant J. H. McBlair, Jr., U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, to take effect April 1, 1866.

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 168, 1865, as musters out of the service of the United States, Brigadier-General Benjamin H. Grierson (Brevet Major-General) U. S. Volunteers, to take effect January 15, 1866, is hereby revoked from its date.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. O. Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel First U. S. cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as Assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General, Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service, etc., for the Western Division of Pennsylvania, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Military Division of the Pacific.

First Lieutenant F. T. Bennett, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from Mustering duty in the Western Division of Pennsylvania, and ordered to join his regiment in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

The resignation of Major-General Greenville M. Dodge, U. S. Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 30, 1866.

The resignation of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names: Brevet Major J. Fulmer, Captain Fifteenth U. S. infantry, March 28,

1866; Brevet Captain D. Hazzard, First Lieutenant Eleventh U. S. infantry, May 28, 1866; Captain William Egan, First Lieutenant Second U. S. artillery, March 28, 1866.

Leave of absence until May 28, 1866, is granted Brevet Captain D. Hazzard, Eleventh U. S. infantry.

Captain E. W. Whittemore, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, is relieved from Regimental Recruiting Service. He will join his company without delay.

The Superintendent of Regimental Recruiting Service of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry is hereby discontinued. Brevet Brigadier-General Heintzelman, Colonel Seventeenth U. S. infantry, will turn over the recruiting property, etc., to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Freedly, Third U. S. infantry, is hereby detailed on General Recruiting Service, and will report, without unnecessary delay, to General Butterfield, for instructions.

Permission to delay joining his regiment as directed in Special Orders No. 139, March 27, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Major L. H. Carpenter, Sixth U. S. cavalry, for three months.

The extension of the leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel Eli Long, Fourth U. S. cavalry, in Special Orders No. 50, Feb. 5, 1866, is hereby amended to read as follows: Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for sixty days from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in General Orders No. 163, 1865, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Eli Long, Fourth U. S. cavalry.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 127, March 21, 1866, as directed him to report to the Superintendent of Regimental Recruiting Service, is hereby granted Captain Benjamin R. Perkins, Twelfth U. S. infantry, for ten days.

MARCH 30.—By direction of the President, Captain F. H. Bates, U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty as Assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General, Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, etc., for the State of Missouri, vice General E. B. Alexander, relieved.

Brevet Major-General J. B. Kiddoo, Colonel Twenty-second U. S. colored troops, is hereby detailed in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Captain Dallas C. Irish, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, is relieved from Regimental Recruiting Service, and ordered to join his company.

Permission to visit Washington for such time as the Board for the examination of breech-loading arms may require his services, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts, Major Third U. S. cavalry.

The Quartermasters Department will furnish Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Surgeon U. S. Army, transportation for two private horses and one servant from Washington to New York City.

THE NAVY RETIRED LIST.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES TO HON. A. H. RICE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 22, 1866.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 9th inst., calling for information, touching the case of Commander J. C. CARTER, now on the retired list, I inclose herewith the answer made to a similar inquiry from yourself, just two years ago.

This officer was at that time in command of the steamer *Michigan*, on Lake Erie, and was removed at the time of the raid from Canada, because his vessel was in an inefficient condition, and he was deemed not competent to maintain discipline. Apprehensions were entertained that the vessel would be captured from him.

Subsequently Commander CARTER was placed in command of the receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard, but performed his duty so indifferently that he was removed and has since held no command.

The repeated and persistent efforts to procure the interposition of Congress to overcome the deliberate judgment of a Board or Boards of Officers, who have investigated the subject pursuant to law, is remarkable, and it is difficult to comprehend what claims such retired officers can present which would afford a justification for their transfer from the retired list to the active list. Congress, wisely, in my opinion, established a retired list for those who are wanting in ability, or those who have been heedless, or dissipated, or who have carelessly thrown away the opportunities which their country has given them. Until this distinction was made, the disolute and the worthless were advanced in order, and received in regular succession the same honors that were conferred on the worthy and deserving. No professional inducements were held out to naval officers to encourage them in an exemplary course of conduct. The correct and the vicious were by law treated alike. But under the operation of existing laws and regulations, it is now well understood that stupidity and a course of indolence and moral obliquity will eventually remove an officer from the line of promotion, and place him on the retired list as not recommended for further promotion. It is as much as such persons should expect, and in many instances more than they deserve, if the Government retains them in the rank and pay which they have attained without carrying them forward to higher positions, to the prejudices of the best officers in the service. In other professions, those who are worthless or misuse their faculties are not supported at the expense of the country.

The wisdom and beneficent effects of the discrimination made by general laws for the good of the service and country should not be destroyed or impaired by a vacillating policy and legislation in behalf of some one or more of those who have been retired; nor is it an agreeable duty for the Department to resist the earnest applications of those who, through influential friends, solicit Congress to make their cases exceptions. In order that the regulation may be respected and regarded, it should be rigidly adhered to and enforced.

The act of December 21, 1861, makes provision for these cases. The 3d section of that act declares, "That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the authority to detail from the retired list of the Navy for the command of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe that the good of the service required to be thus placed in command; and such officers may be, if upon the

"recommendation of the President of the United States, they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against an enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise."

Any special legislation, therefore, would not only override the action of a competent Board which has been duly commissioned, and has deliberately scrutinized and passed upon the cases, but would be in direct conflict with the operations of the law itself.

It should be borne in mind that to grant the petition of those officers who have been retired for cause, and who are seeking by indirect means to be placed on the active list, would be not only to give them increased rank and pay without merit, but it would be done at the expense and to the exclusion of an equal number of worthy and deserving officers, who would thereby be deprived of rank and pay, for it will be recollected that the number of officers on the active list of each grade is limited by law. Many of these retired officers have rendered no service of value to the country; some are not competent to efficiently command a vessel of war, others cannot be trusted; but when placed by law on the active list, they are each entitled to, and must receive an appropriate command, whatever may be their qualifications. If Commander CARTER is restored to the active list, he must have a ship, or else remain on shore on full pay, while a capable and good officer is performing the duty.

Irregular transfers by special action of Congress unsettles well-considered action, and must, as a general thing, result in disgrace to the service, and disaster and loss to the country. Its effect will, moreover, be discouraging to the efficient, temperate and meritorious officers; and in their name, and for the good of the service and for the honor of the flag, I invoke an adherence to the laws and regulations established.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obdt servant,

(Signed)

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

HON. A. H. RICE, Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives.

CORTINA.

[From Gallegani's Messenger.]

JUAN NEPOMUCENO CORTINA was born in the town of Chamargo, Mexico, in 1825. His father was a Spaniard, his mother a native Mexican. In his early youth he was captured by the Indians, who to this day infest Northern Mexico, and who are known as the most brutal savages of the continent. With these he remained until his 23d year, when he made his way again into the semi-civilization of the East Mexican border. During his captivity, if such it may be termed, he perfected himself in villainy of every description, and became one of the worst of the outlaws. While the war between Mexico and the United States was in progress he employed himself as a smuggler and spy, while nominally playing the vocation of a *vagabundo*. He served and betrayed both sides alike. At the age of 30 he became the head of a band of desperadoes, which devoted itself to running off stock, capturing merchants and travellers, and releasing them upon the payment of heavy ransoms. For his various crimes he was indicted by the grand jury at Brownsville, but he was not captured, and the indictments are still on record.

The year of 1859 was one of peculiar horror to the people of the city just mentioned. Yellow fever had scourged the town, and the Federal garrison had been withdrawn. On a certain day in midsummer, CHENO CORTINA, as he was then called, rode into Brownsville, and shot the city marshal through the heart. This was the first of a long series of murders and robberies instigated by this man. On the 28th of September, of the same year, he made his appearance, at the head of a formidable force of banditti before Brownsville, and, without the slightest warning, save a shot or two, the outlaws dashed into the town and began an indiscriminate onslaught upon the defenceless people. Six citizens were killed outright, many were wounded, and panic reigned supreme. CORTINA stopped in the middle of the public square or plaza, and read from a prepared list the names of sixteen citizens, whom he had devoted to slaughter, commanding his followers to find and murder them. But two of them were captured, and these were killed at once. A deputation of the influential men of Brownsville then waited upon CORTINA, and by the payment of a large sum in money, together with earnest appeals, induced him to withdraw his forces from the city. As soon as he had left the people organized themselves for defence—a measure which was not lost; for CORTINA immediately repented of his action in abandoning the town, and again appeared before its walls and demanded its surrender. This was refused. A complete investment was made by the outlaws, and Brownsville was closely besieged for two months.

During this time, hundreds of travellers, journeying to the city, were seized upon its outskirts and murdered. In an ecstasy of *diablerie*, CORTINA placed over the graves of these victims the traditional crosses which, in Mexico, mark the tombs of those who die by violence or through accident; and these monuments of the outlaw's infamy remain to this day. Almost every person who ventured out of the city was captured by the banditti, and cruelly murdered. Finally, the Federal authorities determined to move against CORTINA. HEINTZELMAN, STONEMAN and FORD—then subalterns, but since Federal Major-Generals—collected a small force of United States soldiers and compelled CORTINA to raise the siege. The outlaws then pushed up the Rio Grande, followed by the Federals, who at last came up with, attacked and dispersed them. Scattered into small parties, they were, however, a greater annoyance than ever. The passage of the river became a peril; no man who ventured beyond the Federal camp, or the then fortified city of Brownsville, could call his life safe. Property suffered terribly, and the country was devastated.

At last, when the star of JUAREZ began to rise, CORTINA joined the Liberalists and was made a General. But he was untrue even to that cause of turbulence. He claimed at one time to be an Imperialist, and actually secured a position under the Emperor. He speedily deserted, however, but engaged in a plot to assassinate or remove the (Liberal) Governor of Tamaulipas—wishing himself to head

a new revolution. He succeeded in deposing him, and appointed one of his own pets, a villain named COSOS, to the vacant office. COSOS enjoyed the curule dignity but two days; at the end of this time, without trial and without warning, he was led to the Plaza, by order of CORTINA, and here shot. Immediately afterward the usurper was compelled to leave the city, the deposed Governor having gathered a band of adherents sufficiently strong to overpower the force of CORTINA.

The outlaw's next appearance in public was as an invader of Confederate soil. In September last he crossed the Rio Grande and attempted to capture the city of Brownsville. Failing in this, through the treachery of some of his followers, he recrossed the river, and engaged in a plot for the capture and pillage of Matamoros. He was but partially successful. He then announced himself, for the second time, as an Imperialist; but, capturing two steamers in the Rio Grande belonging to neutral citizens of the empire, he was compelled to flee from the country and hide himself within the Federal lines. There he now is, and, what is not a little singular, he is virtually a prisoner; for although he has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, the Federal General Brown will not permit him to leave his own house. Such is a brief sketch of the first lieutenant of JUAREZ, the Captain of Empire, the Liberal-Imperial-Federal. My word for it, this perfect villain will shortly turn up again as the leader of an assault against somebody. The details given above are vouched for as correct by the District-Attorney, who drew up the indictment against CORTINA in 1856.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

ASSISTANT Surgeon H. A. Murray, Eighty-fourth U. S. colored infantry, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States.

BREVET Major-General J. B. Kiddoo, Colonel Twenty-second U. S. colored troops has been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, with headquarters at Galveston.

CAPTAIN John Scott, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau of the State of Texas, and ordered to report to Captain J. W. Chamberlain, Commissary of Musters, for muster-out of service.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with recommendation to Headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, for an extension of thirty days, was granted, March 23d, by Major-General Wright, Department of Texas, to Lieutenant William H. Boulton, One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. colored troops.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT J. W. Clous, Adjutant Sixth U. S. infantry, is announced as Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Department of South Carolina, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. M. Burger Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Volunteers, honorably mustered out of the service of the United States.

FIRST Lieutenant Martin Weiss, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, having reported at Department of Texas Headquarters, in charge of prisoners, has been relieved from that duty, and ordered to return with his guard, without delay, to Brazos Santiago, Texas, reporting on his arrival to the post commander at that point.

CAPTAIN W. H. Sterling, First U. S. infantry, has been detailed as Judge-Advocate of a military commission appointed by Major-General Canby, Department of Louisiana, (of which Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Tisdale, First New Orleans Volunteers, is President), in place of Captain A. H. Plummer, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, relieved on account of ill health.

CAPTAIN Wm. Nicholas, Fifty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Musters, having reported at Headquarters Department of Texas, in obedience to instructions, dated February 21, 1866, will, in addition to his duties as Assistant Commissary of Musters, act as Commissary of Musters of that Department, relieving Captain Joseph W. Chamberlain, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), Commissary of Musters, who has been ordered to be mustered out of service.

UNDER date of March 21st, Major-General Wright, commanding Department of Texas, ordered First Lieutenant David E. Porter, First U. S. artillery, Brevet Captain U. S. Army, to proceed, without delay, to New Orleans, La., and report, in arrest, to the Provost-Marshal-General, Military Division of the Gulf; First Lieutenant Oscar Engle-bloom, Seventh U. S. colored troops, to proceed, without delay, to Indianola, Texas, and report, in arrest, to the commanding officer of his regiment, who will cause such charges to be preferred against him as the circumstances of his case may render necessary.

IN order that he may comply with the requirements of Special Orders No. 127, paragraph 2, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 21, 1866, Brevet Brigadier-General O. H. Hart, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the Ohio, has been relieved from duty in that department. Captain Charles B. Atchison, U. S. Army, Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate, and assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector-General of the department, vice Hart, relieved. Captain Charles F. Robe, Veteran Reserve Corps, is assigned to duty as Judge-Advocate of the department, vice Atchison, relieved.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL John Atkinson, Third Michigan Volunteers, has been detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report, by letter, to Brevet Brigadier-General E. M. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, at Galveston, Texas. The following named officers have also been detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau by Major-General Wright, and ordered to report, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier-General E. M. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, at the same place: Captains Ira H. Evans, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. colored troops; R. F. Andrews, Thirty-sixth U. S. colored troops; E. M. Morey, Ninth U. S. colored troops; Thomas Stewart, Nineteenth U. S. colored troops; First Lieutenant J. A. Wilcox, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

MR. JOHNSON'S PROCLAMATION.

THE Presidential proclamation that peace exists within our borders, has made less stir than so significant a political document deserves. The result is due partly to its issue on the very day of the Connecticut election, so that it was eclipsed, next morning, by the figures which told the story of the all-absorbing ballot. The news from Hartford, last Tuesday, was far more important than any news from Washington. The result is partly due, also, to the intense partisan feeling which has unfortunately sprung up about the Executive, and which prevents either its friends or its enemies from judging it without feeling. The one party gives every Presidential utterance its confidence and sympathy, the other views all with anxiety, apprehension, and distrust. A painful reflection must have struck many a citizen upon the contrast between the public reception of this message of peace, and that one of war which five years ago the late PRESIDENT issued. That one rallied every loyal State in enthusiastic support, and struck dismay to every disloyal one. This divides the loyal States into two very nearly equal parties. One of them gives the message hearty approval, the other finds it "premature" or "embarrassing to the legislation of Congress." Yet Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation contained the announcement of civil and exhausting war, while this one brings assurance of ever-grateful peace.

The truth is, that this official paper is commonly, and, perhaps, wisely, regarded on all hands as a legal formality, and as really being the final and necessary step in Mr. JOHNSON's method of reconstruction. The historical fact that the country is tranquil, is, of course, a twelvemonth old—older even than the disbanding of KIRBY SMITH's army. But some official declaration is obviously necessary. With regard to the propriety of withdrawing the troops from the South, and the removal of martial law, there is, as we all know, a wide difference of opinion. "No man," says the PRESIDENT, with perfect truth, "can at once support my policy and that of Congress." This fact has given the proclamation of peace somewhat of an argumentative tone, and the idea is carefully worked out that the work of the troops at the South is accomplished.

The great political question of the hour is as to whether the Nation has or has not pursued the path of discretion and of law in the great constitutional measure of restoring to its rebellious subjects those local privileges which are commonly called "State rights," and which it is conceded, as a historical fact, that they resigned five years ago. But whatever view may be taken upon the subject, we think it must be admitted on all hands, that the work of reconstruction itself, so far as the PRESIDENT is concerned, is accomplished. He formally abdicates "the war power" by which he has governed the South during the past year. He pronounces the condition of that section so renovated, its rights and privileges so resuscitated, that henceforth there is no place for military governance. In the minds of some persons there will be a difficulty in seeing when and how this restoration of State authority took place. But, legally or illegally, loosely or methodically, on constitutional principle or on guess-work, the task is regarded as done. There has been much empiricism by many public men in the treatment of this question of reconstruction. There has been a greedy scramble to get the honor and the selfish advancement of it, by

men on the one hand who were too conceited to see their ignorance of the subject, and by men, on the other, who, knowing perfectly well they were incompetent quacks, were yet too jealous and greedy to allow anybody but themselves to operate.

The great central fact, then, which is brought out by this official proclamation of peace—for to us it is something more than a formality—is the light it sheds on the conduct of National affairs in the future. Henceforth, the PRESIDENT will treat the Southern States as restored to their full privileges in law, and, so far as he can accomplish it, to all their privileges in fact. He will withdraw all the troops, except the customary garrisons, from Southern States. He will restore the *habeas corpus*. He will abolish martial law. He will cease to permit military tribunals, and will give full scope to the ordinary tribunals. In one word, he abandons whatever power he may have once had for the direct control of the Southern States. This is not all. It may be confidently predicted that, not only will the Army be withdrawn at once, and the troops mustered out of service, but the Southern departments will undergo marked consolidation. There will no longer be needed a department, and distinct headquarters and official branches in each State, on the peace theory. This reduction may be looked for at any day.

With his present views, also, the PRESIDENT, having accomplished his own positive part in the work of reconstruction, will, of course, now set himself to negatively but resolutely opposing the further progress of Congress on its chosen path. Other vetoes will follow, naturally, the brace which have been already let fly. On any subject on which Congress cannot control a two-thirds vote, it must submit to the PRESIDENT. The more unsuccessful its efforts to legislate as it thinks right for the lately insurgent States, the less frequent they will become. The Congressional party seems to have been outgeneraled. It has been shockingly managed. It had unquestionably a right to participate in the work of reconstruction, but that was not only coolly twisted from them, and the work all done in a way they did not like, before their own noses, but their feeble remonstrance was made to appear fanaticism, frenzy, and even treason, in the eyes of most of the people. Their own leaders have not well represented them. Instead of being shrewd, cunning men, who said little and covertly accomplished wonders, like Mr. SEWARD, they were regarded even by their own supporters as "Jacobins" and as unsafe men. When Congress has adjourned, the PRESIDENT will, of course, not even have that against him, and by that time the Union will have been to all practical and commercial purposes so thoroughly restored that many of the Congressmen will really seem, however unfortunately, to have played the very ungracious part of obstructers of National progress.

THE latest case of the appropriation of an American mechanical device in England, is by far the coolest. Commander SCOTT, of the Royal Navy, has obtained considerable notoriety on the other side of the water by his connection with the trials of the broadside gun-carriage on the *Minotaur*. Now, in this carriage, he has copied the exact compressor invented and used by Captain ERICSSON on all the Monitors which were employed during the war. Very naturally, it proved thoroughly satisfactory during the trial. And, accordingly, that sharp officer has, regardless of the origin of the invention, which he very well knew, ventured to call it his own. The *London Engineer*, of March 16, 1866, furnishes proof of what we say. It contains a drawing of what is called "SCOTT'S Compressor," which is an exact copy, even to the sizes of the details, of ERICSSON'S Monitor Compressor. Still further, the device is described in detail, as follows: "Commander SCOTT'S Compressor consists, as will be seen, of heavy timbers, affixed to the slides, and four plates attached to the carriage. The transverse screw works in the cheeks of the carriage, and is put in motion by a hand-wheel, a, which can be fitted on either end. The levers, f, work to great advantage, their rounded ends acting the part of cams, and tightening up plates and timber into almost a solid mass." An exact copy of the Monitor Compressor, which, we believe, is patented. Any one versed in mechanical matters cannot fail to perceive that this compressor, as graphically illustrated in the *Engineer*, is the work, not of an amateur, but of an experienced mechanical

mind. We happen to know where Commander SCOTT, who is now attracting so much notice on account of the success of the invention—which he has stolen, head, body and tail—obtained the drawings in detail of the Monitor wrought-iron gun-carriage and compressor, and, if it becomes necessary, we shall not hesitate to state it.

F. B.

As youth at the pantomime are always puzzled to tell which is the funnier, Clown or Pantaloon, so have the people of the United States been at a loss to award the palm of absurdity between the Fenians and Canadians. If Fenian circles are funny, still droller are Canada drill-sheds. For a twelvemonth, the O'MAHONY and the ROBERTS-SWEENEY have been vigorously marshalling, drilling, and depleting their respective followers. Such recruits as the one party did not get, the other secured. Such financial contributions as failed to reach the one treasury, trickled surely into the vaults of its rival. Betwixt Jack and Mrs. Sprat, the platter of Irish earnings has been pretty essentially cleaned. Yet, after a twelvemonth of rallying to the flag, and forming on the Head Centre, after making the air resound with the war cry of "On to Canada!" after getting the ear of the universe painfully attuned to the horrid note of preparation, with money counted by millions, and men by hundred thousands, the Fenians avoid Canada as they might the cholera. The ROBERTS flings defiance at the O'MAHONY, and the O'MAHONY hurls it back full in the teeth of the ROBERTS; the KILLIAN scowls at the SWEENEY, and the SWEENEY looks daggers at the KILLIAN; crimination and recrimination are bandied between the respective armies and cabinets of the two Irish Republics: and, nevertheless, all is quiet on the St. Lawrence.

The Canadians, during this same twelvemonth, have been trembling in their galligaskins over the prospect of a Fenian invasion more formidable than that of Greece by XERXES. Paterfamilias sends away his silver and jewels to remote Northern regions, or ships it to Europe. He addresses the family at the breakfast table on the means wherewith an Englishman may defend his castle. He has a brace of pistols under his pillow, and blunderbusses stationed at convenient distances along the various staircases. Bank directors consult about removing the specie in their vaults. Farmers drive their cattle and flocks from the probable path of the Fenian *lupus, triste stabulis*. But the more they cry "Wolf!" the more the wolf does not come. And there is nothing more laughable than the perpetual succession of alarmed strides and soft retrogrades which the Canadian authorities weekly and almost daily take in defence of the provinces. It was only the other day, for example, that a great levy and organization of new Volunteer companies was ordered, and instructions even given to enroll all Government employes at the capital who were between eighteen and forty-five years of age. Now, the whole excitement has subsided. Orders have been issued for immediately disbanding many Volunteer companies. The Fenians are regarded as humbugs, and the Irish Republic a hoax. Next week, very likely, the tide will turn. There will be a run on the banks and the gunsmiths; the drill-sheds will be populous with raw troops wheeling and filing, and marching and counter-marching, in every direction. There will be manual drill, and squad drill, and company drill, and battalion drill. Groups of lanky soldiers in tight garments, with regulation rattan in hand (to keep the fists out of the trousers pockets), and microscopic kepi balanced on the extreme top of the head, will perambulate Montreal, Hamilton, Quebec, Kingston, Ottawa. Wild rumors will prevail that the United States has "recognized" Ireland, and that ANDY JOHNSON is wearing the green.

There is one subject which, after all the joking on this point, is worth a serious thought or two, and that is the relation of Fenianism to the Fisheries. Should the dispute with regard to the reciprocity treaty grow too boisterous, should England noisily insist that the mackerel which are found close in the shore, near Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, belong of right to her, in the clamor of that contest our ears would probably be deafened a little to the din of Fenian preparations. This is no more than natural. The Fenian war might become somewhat of a maritime one after all, and, instead of being as destitute of a navy as Bohemia, the Irish Republic might

in a small way, be collecting quite a coast marine. Of course, our Government would not countenance such a proceeding; but stealthy aid, and secrecy at all events, might be got from individual fishermen, angered at being driven off from their customary fishing grounds. This subject was slightly discussed in the House of Representatives the other day. Mr. BROOKS said that there were rumors now afloat, having, probably, good foundation, that a fishing boat was preparing on the Atlantic coast, armed with the best of ordnance and rifles, and managed by the bravest and boldest of fishermen, connected with the Fenian organization, to fish within or near the prohibited grounds. He thought it the duty of the House and of the Government to take notice of such rumors, and by an armed police on those waters preserve the Union from the peril of war with a foreign country.

Mr. SPAULDING said that he had heard some of those rumors, and he had noticed that a gentleman from Maine (Mr. PIKE) had, the week before, tried to offer a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to send some iron-clads in that direction to protect our fishermen, if they are opposed in the pursuit of their business. In fine, the *Montreal Gazette* avers that it has heard the same rumor, and that "the vessel, as a matter of course, will be well looked for." However, all this is mere talk, as it stands, and if one were even to read all the Fenian rumors, he would have his time fully occupied. Nothing has been said of this Fenian fishing-smack during the last ten days. But, "two grand expeditions" from somewhere to somewhere are just now the sensation of the hour, and agonize the press reporters.

THE first of May is the period generally assigned for the final muster-out of the colored troops. By that time, also, the white Volunteer force will be quite as materially reduced; for the primary object of the movement is the diminution of expenses, rather than to do a special favor either to white or colored soldiers. At the opening of the year there was an aggregate of 65,766 colored troops in service, consisting of 2,393 officers and 63,373 men. This force has already been considerably lessened; if the first of May sees its total disappearance, the economy will be very great.

The muster-out of the great colored Army, once more than a hundred thousand strong, suggests some reflections upon the availability of that class of troops. It is obvious that we have all come to the conclusion that an addition of a round million of fighting men has been added to the effective military strength of this Nation over what we would have reckoned upon ten years ago. In case of a foreign war, even in 1856, we should hardly have taken the blacks into account, in estimating our resources. Now, we should rely on them for a proportion of recruits, in case of need. To most European nations, such a discovery of a new nation of troops at one's command would revolutionize their political plans and military enterprise. Either FREDERICK of Prussia, falling upon such a harvest for his crimping-sergeants, would almost have danced with joy. We, with the tide of immigration always at the flood, and reckoning our annual growth in population by the million, never think for a moment of the effect produced on the Nation by making the slaves available men.

Partisan and political feeling, which have obscured so many other military questions, have also had a marked effect upon that of the actual soldierly abilities of colored troops. Exaggeration of their exploits has been common with their friends, as has deliberate depreciation by their enemies. Their performances were sometimes paraded with imprudent ostentation in official dispatches, when the same deeds achieved by white troops would have excited less remark. On the other hand, failures in skill or enterprise on the part of officers were sometimes thrust ungenerously on the shoulders of the black forces. Fortunately, few opportunities for such attempts occurred. As a matter of fact, in the first place, the negro troops, as a body, were not so long or so thoroughly tried as the white troops in all varieties and degrees of military service. This happily resulted from the termination of the war. Secondly, there seems to have been as great a variety in the negro troops themselves as among the whites. There was as wide difference between the free negroes of the North and the slaves, as between the Germans, the Irish and the native-born among our own troops. The best colored regiments, those which were most

carefully selected, drilled and disciplined, were very good indeed. Those that were huddled together by bounty-brokers at so much a head, carelessly officered, and left to drill and discipline themselves, were exceedingly bad. The colored troops were not, as some would represent them, the chief heroes of the war. On the other hand, they proved much better soldiers than their enemies prophesied. The noticeable thing is that they achieved no distinction whatever as colored troops. They manifested no special vice or virtue, no special adaptability or character or style in fighting. We cannot characterize them as we do the Russians, English, Prussians, French, Highlanders, or even the African Zouaves. We cannot aver that they are specially good for march, for garrison, for siege, for assault, for picket, for fatigue duty. We do not speak specially of their *elan*, or their steadiness, or their martial pride, or their patriotic devotion, or their fierce shock in battle, or their obstinate resistance. The fortune of war did not permit any safe generalizations from experience. We may frame a very good hypothesis, very good *a priori* arguments, on what will be the peculiar martial traits of the Anglo-Africans, and where they will be of most service. But the war gave them no distinctive soldiery. What can be said is, that the colored troops did very good, and, upon the whole, very creditable service. They proved to contain good and trustworthy material, on which we shall be glad to rely in future. And when contracts are made with such troops for the new Regular regiments, we hope that they will be kept, and to equal service will be meted out equal wages.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an account of the launch of another titanic English broadside iron-clad, the *Northumberland*. It will be remembered that the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, the first of the heavy British iron-clads, were severely criticised because they were but partially covered with armor, only the midship portion of the vessels being protected. These critics apparently forgot that it would require much more displacement than either of these vessels had, to sustain the immense weight of an entire cuirass of iron. When it is remembered that the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* are about 400 feet long, 58 feet breadth of beam, with a draught of water of nearly 27 feet, and a displacement of upward of 9,000 tons, and that they carry a veneering of iron but 4½ inches thick, with but 18 inches of wood backing, over only seven-thirteenths of their length, the fact of the impossibility of constructing an impregnable broadside vessel, of any dimensions which can be considered practical, is apparent.

However, the outcry made about the *Warrior's* and her iron sister's vulnerable ends so far influenced the authorities that the attempt was made to accomplish this by the construction of a new class, which is represented by the *Northumberland*, a vessel of upward of 10,000 tons displacement; yet, notwithstanding her vast size (only equalled by the *Great Eastern*), she can only carry a complete protection of 5½ inches of iron, backed with but 9 inches of wood!

Even before they were launched it was admitted that a great mistake had been made in ordering the construction of such unwieldy monsters.

We say this because Mr. E. J. REED, before his appointment to the position of Chief Constructor of the British Navy, had repeatedly condemned these vessels, in lectures before scientific bodies, as grave mistakes, at the same time clearly pointing out the only plan on which an efficient broadside iron clad could be built. That the Admiralty were convinced by this gentleman's reasoning is evident from the fact that he was subsequently appointed Chief Constructor, and permitted to carry out his plans. Mr. Reed's *Bellerophon* is by far the most powerful broadside iron-clad in existence, but then, as is admitted in an elaborate pamphlet on iron-clads recently published in London, that she would stand but little chance in a combat with our *Dictator*. We should add, however, as a proviso, that the *Dictator* in order, without doubt, to cause this result, should be provided with guns capable of using 100 pound charges. This, we think, can be done.

THE great political contest in Connecticut between Congress and the PRESIDENT has resulted in favor of the former by a very small majority. Like the struggle in New York last Fall, it at once assumed National proportions. As in New York, neither party could fair-

ly except, on personal grounds, to the fitness of its opponent's candidate. General HAWLEY, the successful competitor for Governor, served with honor and usefulness in the Army of the James, as the record of the JOURNAL frequently shows. But personal considerations vanished from the contest—they were too trifling, except as representative of principles. The real issue was between Congress and the Administration. The question to be decided was whether the former body or the latter had the truer idea of the real condition of the country, and whether the views of the former or the latter ought to be sustained. The result shows that the North has been rent into two parties almost precisely equal, by the movements of the past year. General HAWLEY's majority was but about 600, in a poll of 90,000. Connecticut always was a close State, but this is "almost too close for comfort." The Congressional party has lost only about 1,500 votes since 1864, and the Presidential party has gained nearly 1,000. Then the vote stood 44,691 to 42,285, and Mr. LINCOLN's majority over General McCLELLAN was 2,406. Now the vote stands 43,847 to 43,248, and General HAWLEY gets 599 majority.

The petty Connecticut offices to be peddled out in consequence of this election are of no importance, of course, except to the seekers of place. The momentous question has been, what index does this election give to the opinion of the country on the bold and courageous stroke with which the Administration seized for itself the privilege of reconstruction. We have before expressed our belief that the whole country, taken from Maine to Texas, would contain a majority for the Administration—not a large one, but a sufficient one for practical purposes. In the Northern States, of course, the majority will be the other way. We suggest that some good political statistician find out the percentage of the change of vote between the Connecticut elections of 1864 and 1866, and subtract a similar percentage from the Republican majority of that year in each State, and tell us how stands the question now. It must be remembered, however, that the South goes in solid phalanx for the PRESIDENT and against Congress. From General LEE downward, it has not only given in its adhesion to Mr. JOHNSON's view of the relation of State and Nation, but also to the drift of his policy, and has pledged him support. Add this unanimous sentiment to that of nearly half the people of the North, and it will be seen that the Administration has a clear working majority, taking the Union all the way through, and reckoning both the loyal and the insurgent sections.

THE Kennebec, (Me.) Journal says: The remains of General WILLIAMS were brought to this city on Saturday by special train, for interment, and on Monday afternoon impressive funeral services were held at St. Mark's Church. The day was inclement, but a large assemblage of friends and townsmen were gathered to pay the last tribute of honor and respect to all that was mortal of him whose life had been given as truly to his country as if he had fallen upon the field of battle. The City Council, reflecting the deep and general sentiment of sorrow for his loss, and a just pride in the memory of his eminent public services, at a meeting held on Saturday, passed appropriate resolutions, and followed the remains to the grave. By the desire of the family, there were no military demonstrations on the occasion, save the usual salute of fifteen guns, which were fired by order of Major GILBRETH, the commandant of the United States Arsenal. The pall-bearers were Major-General J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, (of Brunswick,) Adjutant-General J. L. HODSDON, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. T. GARDINER, Major B. H. GILBRETH, Captain T. C. J. BAILEY, and Captain C. BOUTELLE (of Brunswick.) The *Farmer*, from which we have drawn many of the facts above given, states that on Monday a dispatch was received by Hon. DANIEL WILLIAMS, the father of General WILLIAMS, from Lieutenant-General GRANT, conveying to the family of the deceased expressions of his "condolence in their deep affliction and the country's loss." General GRANT also, in behalf of himself and other friends and brother graduates of the Military Academy, expresses a desire for the interment of his remains at West Point, if agreeable to the wishes of his family. We believe, however, it is their desire that his ashes should repose among those of his kindred.

THE Surgeon-General has had constructed a beautiful model of the Hicks' United States Army General Hospital, at Baltimore, Md., which he designs to send to France, to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1867. The model is of wood, and made on the scale of one inch to twenty feet.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1866.
General Orders No. 25.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions for the week ending March 31, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.
(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

Brevet Major-General.
Captain T. G. Whytal, assigned to duty in Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.—Captain T. G. Whytal, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fortress Monroe, Va., and enter upon duties at that post in connection with the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, reporting by letter for orders to Colonel O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Richmond, Va. S. O. No. 137, A. G. O., March 26, 1866.
Augusta, Me., rendezvous at broken up.—The rendezvous for returning troops and the military post at Augusta, Me., are hereby discontinued, and will be broken up immediately. All Government buildings and other United States Quartermaster's property will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, for action under Paragraph 2, General Orders No. 113, June 13, 1865, from this office. Property and funds belonging to the Subsistence, Ordnance and other supply departments of the Army will be turned over thereto. All property and funds not belonging or chargeable to the regular supply departments of the Army will be taken possession of by the Chief Mustering Officer of the State, under such orders as he may deem proper, and inventories and lists thereof, in duplicate, forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further orders. The troops used as guards at said rendezvous and post, so soon as their services can be dispensed with, will be reported by the Chief Mustering Officer to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. Regimental commissioned officers of Volunteers detached from their commands, and on special duty connected with the discharge of troops, will join their regiments. Commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Volunteer commissioned staff officers will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. Captain T. J. C. Bailey, Chief Mustering Officer at Augusta, Me., will look to the prompt execution of this order. S. O. No. 138, A. G. O., March 27, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General Robert E. Clary, to report to Commanding Officer Department of Tennessee.—Brevet Brigadier-General Robert E. Clary, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Department of Tennessee, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. S. O. No. 138, A. G. O., March 27, 1866.

General Court-Martial, members of to draw commutation.—The members and Judge-Advocate of the General Court-Martial convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by Special Orders No. 56, September 20, 1865, from Headquarters Middle Military Department, and of which R. O. Tyler, late Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, was President, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they were not furnished in kind. S. O. No. 138, A. G. O., March 27, 1866.

Captain Samuel I. Wright, to report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Gregory.—Captain Samuel I. Wright, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Galveston, Texas, for assignment to duty. S. O. No. 140, A. G. O., March 28, 1866.

First Lieutenant J. H. McBlair, Jr., relieved from duty.—By direction of the President, on report of the Commissary General of Subsistence, that his services are no longer needed, First Lieutenant J. H. McBlair, Jr., U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, to take effect April 1, 1866. S. O. No. 140, A. G. O., March 28, 1866.

Brevet Major Benjamin Burton mustered out.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of Captain Benjamin Burton (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect March 31, 1866. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. No. 143, A. G. O., March 29, 1866.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department mustered out.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following-named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States; they will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers Captains Edward D. Chapman (Brevet Major), Leonard S. Van Vliet, Charles B. Wilder, Hollister E. Goodwin, Josiah L. Ames, Ammi Cutter. S. O. No. 144, A. G. O., March 30, 1866.

Captain Milton Dana, muster out revoked.—By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 125, paragraph 2, from this office, dated March 20, 1866, as honorably musters of the service of the United States Captain Milton Dana, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby revoked. S. O. No. 144, A. G. O., March 30, 1866.

First Lieutenant William S. Johnson, Veteran Reserve Corps, to report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Moore.—First Lieutenant William S. Johnson (Brevet Captain U. S. Volunteers), Ninth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, will report in person for duty, without delay, to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C. S. O. No. 145, A. G. O., March 30, 1866.

Members of Board of Officers to draw commutation.—The members of the Board of Officers, convened in this city by Special Orders No. 101, March 6, 1866, from this office, and of which Major L. C. Hunt, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry (Brevet Colonel U. S. Army), is President, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they have not been furnished in kind. S. O. No. 147, A. G. O., March 31, 1866.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

(Continued.)

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Brigadier-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General James W. Ripley, of the U. S. Army, for long and faithful services in the Army, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General George D. Ramsey, of the U. S. Army, for long and faithful services in the Army, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General of the U. S., for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Provost-Marshal-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Richard Delafield, Chief Engineer U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Engineers' Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Bureau of Military Justice during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Amos B. Eaton, Commissary General of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General U. S. Army, for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General Alexander B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Ordnance Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Edward D. Townsend, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William Hoffman, of the U. S. Army, and Colonel of the Third regiment U. S. Infantry, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services as Commissary-General of Prisoners during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Pay Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Hardie, Inspector-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Inspector-General's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William S. Ketchum, of the U. S. Army, and Colonel of the Eleventh regiment U. S. Infantry, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the War Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George W. Cullum, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished service during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Colonel William Maynadier, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William S. Ketchum, of the Eleventh regiment U. S. Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Thomas M. Vincent, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel George W. Cullum, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Robert Williams, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Samuel Breck, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Morris S. Miller, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Barton S. Alexander, of the U. S. Army, and Major of the Corps of Engineers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Alexander J. Perry, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James J. Dana, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Benjamin C. Card, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James A. Ekin, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Chauncey McKeever, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Cullum, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Chauncey McKeever, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Breck, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel F. Chalfin, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Louis H. Pelouze, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Morris S. Miller, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

master U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Barton S. Alexander, Major of the Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Wood, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for faithful, meritorious and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander J. Perry, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James J. Dana, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin C. Card, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department in 1863, 1864 and 1865, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Ekin, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Major Morris S. Miller, Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Barton S. Alexander, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 19, 1861, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Alexander J. Perry, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James J. Dana, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Benjamin C. Card, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles H. Tompkins, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for meritorious service in the campaigns of General Banks and McDowell in 1862 and 1863, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James A. Ekin, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Alexander J. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Benjamin C. Card, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for gallant conduct at Fairfax Court-House, Va., May 31, 1861, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, REGULAR ARMY.

Military Storekeeper Theodore J. Eckerson, of the Ordnance Department, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, March 21, 1865, vice Boyd, resigned.

Captain Andrew J. McGonigle, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, May 19, 1865, vice Bowers, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain Edward B. Grimes, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, May 26, 1865, vice Insley, resigned.

Captain James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, September 27, 1865, vice Shipley, resigned.

Captain William T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, October 26, 1865, vice Moulton, resigned.

Major Charles W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, November 4, 1865, vice Jenkins, resigned.

Captain George W. Bradley, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, November 4, 1865, vice Biggs, resigned.

Captain George E. Alden, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, November 27, 1865, vice Blodgett, resigned.

Nathan D. A. Sawyer, of Massachusetts, to be Military Storekeeper, September 28, 1865, vice Montgomery, deceased.

First Lieutenant John Livers, of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, to be Military Storekeeper, November 27, 1865, vice Norcross, resigned.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Joseph G. Crane, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, April 23, 1865, vice Bell, promoted.

Captain Charles B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, May 13, 1865, vice Hopkins, resigned.

Captain William H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, November 17, 1865, vice Morgan, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Henry J. Phillips, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon, November 17, 1865, vice Reilly, deceased.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Cadet Charles W. Raymond, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Dutton, promoted.

Cadet Lewis C. Overman, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Mackenzie, promoted.

Cadet Alexander M. Miller, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Gillespie, promoted.

Cadet Micah R. Brown, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Burroughs, promoted.

Cadet Milton B. Adams, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Suter, promoted.

Cadet William R. Livermore, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Smith, promoted.

Cadet David W. Payne, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Mansfield, promoted.

Cadet William H. Heuer, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Waterman, deceased.

Cadet William S. Stanton, to be First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Meigs, killed by guerrillas.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Almon L. Varney, of the 30th Maine Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, February 15, 1865, vice Ramsay, promoted.

First Lieutenant Joseph C. Clifford, of the 1st New Hampshire heavy artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, June 9, 1865, vice Kress, promoted.

William H. Rexford, of Michigan, to be Military Storekeeper, May 16, 1865, vice Wilkins, deceased.

Frederick Whyte, Clerk, Ordnance Department, to be Military Storekeeper, October 9, 1865, vice Eckerson, appointed Assistant Quartermaster.

D. J. Young, Ordnance Agent, to be Military Storekeeper, December 26, 1865, vice Johnson, whose appointment has been revoked.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Sergeant Daniel W. Walcott, of Company H, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice McDonald, promoted.

First Sergeant William H. Winters, of Company I, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Barry, promoted.

Cadet J. Harrison Hall, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Burns, dropped.

Cadet Albert G. Forse, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Trimble, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Sergeant Oliver O. G. Robinson, of Company C, 1st cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice McKelvey, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Sergeant Axel S. Adams, of Company F, 2d battalion, 14th infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, vice Flynn, retired.

Cadet Alfred E. Bates, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Wells, promoted.

Cadet Cyrus M. Allen, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Spencer, dismissed.

Cadet Seneca H. Norton, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Quirk, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain William P. Barnbridge, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1865, vice Sutorious, the regimental Adjutant.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Cadet David R. Porter, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Lee, promoted.

Cadet Clinton J. Powers, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Roy, promoted.

Private Theodore J. Wint, of the General Cavalry Service, to be Second Lieutenant, November 24, 1865, vice Rendelbrook, promoted.

John Murphy, late Colonel of the 2d Tennessee mounted infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, December 20, 1865, vice Gunther the Regimental Commissary.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Corporal Augustus H. D. Williams, of Company E, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Baden, promoted.

Sergeant James P. Ruggles, of Company H, 2d cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, vice Murphy, promoted.

Sergeant James C. Cooley, of Company G, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, vice Kane, promoted.

First Sergeant James Burns, of Company K, to be Second Lieutenant, August 9, 1865, vice Henley, promoted.

Sergeant William Binning, of the General Cavalry Service, to be Second Lieutenant, October 9, 1865, vice Wilson, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Cadet Thomas M. Tolman, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice McQuiston, retired.

Cadet William A. Rafferty, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Stoll, promoted.

Cadet Edwin Mauck, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Smith, whose appointment has been cancelled.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Cadet William H. Chase, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Humphrey, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lance Sergeant Charles P. Bissell, of the 5th artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1865, vice Smith, promoted.

Private Franklin M. King, of Company M, to be Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1865, vice Dey, promoted.

Cadet Thomas H. Handbury, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Burns, died of wounds received in battle.

Cadet Reuben W. Petriken, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Clarke, transferred to the 1st cavalry.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Sergeant Major James B. Burbank, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Tiernon, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Edward S. Smith, late Lieutenant of the 15th New York Independent Battery, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1865, vice Thompson, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Sergeant Paul Reemer, of Battery C, to be Second Lieutenant, April 8, 1865, vice Davison, retired.

Cadet James C. Post, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Ludlow, promoted.

Cadet A. Nisbet Lee, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Hickox, promoted.

Cadet James F. Gregory, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Burns, transferred to the 2d artillery.

Captain William A. Cameron, of the ——— New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1865, vice Craft, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Principal Musician John Mills, to be Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1865, vice Cullen, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Sergeant Edward A. Belger, of Company A, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Whitney, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frederick H. Beecher, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1865, vice Pomeroy, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Corporal Henry H. Lantz, of Company F, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1865, vice Williams, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Stephen Baker, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, vice Bailey, promoted.

Sergeant Major D. H. Weilandt, to be Second Lieutenant, October 9, 1865, vice Pyne, promoted.

Major Andrew K. Long, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, November 29, 1865, vice Anderson, dropped.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cadet John K. Heslep, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Combs, promoted.

Sergeant Henry W. Wessells, Jr., of Company B, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1865, vice Grossman, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Corporal Charles F. Loshe, of Company C, to be Second Lieutenant, October 19, 1865, vice Snyder, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain George Moade, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant, November 29, 1865, vice Waite, deceased.

George Griffith, of Ohio, to be First Lieutenant, November 29, 1865, vice Munson, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cadet Alexander W. Hoffman, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Macy, promoted.

Captain William McK. Dunn, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant, November 29, 1865, vice Smyth, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Quartermaster Sergeant John N. Coe, of the 1st battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Alexander Johnston, late of the 15th New York heavy artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, November 24, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Corporal James S. Tompkins, of Company G, 1st battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

First Sergeant Edward B. Knox, of Company D, 1st battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 16, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Appleton D. Palmer, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet George H. Burton, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Jared L. Bathbone, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Edward Hunter, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Edgar C. Bowen, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet George G. Greenough, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Hospital Steward, Valentine M. C. Silva, of the U. S. Army, to be Second Lieutenant, October 2, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Private Charles S. Tripler, to be Second Lieutenant, November 24, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Sergeant Enno F. Wenckebach, to be Second Lieutenant, June 22, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet James M. Marshall, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Thomas J. Lloyd, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Benjamin D. Critchlow, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet William D. O'Toole, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet James D. Graham, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Archibald H. Goodloe, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant-Major Foster E. Parsons, of the 2d battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, December 6, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Sergeant Edmund Burgoyne, of company G, 1st battalion 11th infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Robert C. Lord, of the 11th infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Robertson S. Fergus, of company F, 2d battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Thomas F. Tobey, of company F, 2d battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Commissary-Sergeant Homer J. Ripley, of the 5d battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Amundus C. Kistler, of company G, 1st battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1865, vice Henton, promoted.

Private Richard C. Du Bois, of the general service, to be Second Lieutenant, October 9, 1865, vice Hoover, deceased.

Major Charles H. Graves, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant, November 29, 1865, vice Collins, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cadet Charles H. Breckenridge, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Warren C. Beach, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant-Major Eugene W. Shebner, of the 3d battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Augustus W. Corlies, of company H, 2d battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Ordnance Sergeant Arthur W. Thompson, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant David Parkinson, of company A, 2d battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Quartermaster-Sergeant James M. Ingalls, of the 1st battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet John J. Story, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Edward H. Totten, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Francis H. Ross, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Charles Keeler, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet John E. Hosmer, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Charles E. Moore, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Cass Durham, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Bartholomew, promoted.

Sergeant-Major George W. Graffam, of the 1st battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, November 24, 1865, vice Breese, promoted.

Walter Comstock, of Massachusetts, to be First Lieutenant, November 9, 1865, vice Bartholomew, promoted.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cadet Ormsby M. Mitchell, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet William H. McLoughlin, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Frederick W. Bailey, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Charles P. Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Malcolm McArthur, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Satterlee C. Plummer, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Robert B. Wade, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Charles A. Dempsey, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles E. Morse, of the 2d battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, October 9, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lance Sergeant Michael A. Stearns, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1865, vice Bisbee, promoted.

Cadet Thomas L. Brent, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Hitchcock, killed in battle.

Cadet William S. Starring, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Hutchison, promoted.

Cadet Joseph K. Hyer, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, vice Cordery, whose appointment has been cancelled.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cadet Henry B. Ledyard, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet James L. Sherman, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Charles M. Reid, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet George T. Olmsted, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet William Krause, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet William A. Garland, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Samuel M. Mills, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet Charles Morris, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Cadet P. Elmendorf Sloan, to be Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

TRANSFERS.

Second Lieutenant Reuben W. Petriken, from the Second artillery to the First artillery, September 28, 1865.

Second Lieutenant A. Nisbet Lee, from the Fifth artillery to the First artillery, November 29, 1865.

CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 2, 1866.

The following are the changes in this department since last report, viz.:

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain Levi N. Smith (brevet Lieutenant-colonel), C. S. V.

Captain George L. Ames (brevet major), C. S. V.

Captain Nathaniel A. Richardson, C. S. V.

Captain Herman Kleg, C. S. V.

Captain Joseph D. Lewis, C. S. V.

Captain Ferdinand Shaw, C. S. V.

So much of Special Order No. 630, dated December 8, 1865, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Edward Muller (brevet major) U. S. V., is so amended by Special Order No. 137, dated March 26, 1866, as to read, "to take effect December 22, 1865."

So much of Special Order No. 56, dated February 8, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Truman H. Burrill, C. S. V., is so amended by Special Order No. 144, dated March 30, 1866, as to read, "to take effect February 28, 1866."

THE DEATH OF COLONEL BOWERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1866.

General Orders No. 19.

The Lieutenant-General with deep regret announces to the Army the decease, at Garrison Station, opposite West Point, N. Y., on the 6th inst., of Major Theodore S. Bowers, of the Adjutant-General's Department, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A., at the age of thirty-four. Colonel Bowers began his military career as a private in Company

G, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, in October, 1861. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of his company March 24, 1862; was made an Aide-de-Camp to General Grant, April 28, 1862, and was appointed Captain and Aide-de-Camp November 1, 1862. February 19, 1863, Captain Bowers was appointed Judge-Advocate for the Department of the Tennessee with the rank of Major. After the surrender of Vicksburg, Major Bowers was assigned in orders Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. July 29, 1864, Colonel Bowers was made Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Regular Army, and was appointed January 6, 1865, to the Adjutant-General's Department with the rank of Major. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel U. S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," March 13, 1865. His duties were continuously in the field with the Lieutenant-General until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court-House, and from that time forward at his headquarters at Washington, D. C.

The Army generally has to mourn the loss of a brother officer whose virtues as a man and whose soldierly qualities are worthy of emulation.

The officers of the Adjutant-General's Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WILLIAMS AND COLONEL BOWERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 26, 1866.

Circular.

SIR:—It is my sad office to inform you of the death of two most distinguished officers of our Department.

Colonel Theodore S. Bowers was accidentally thrown from a train of cars on the Hudson River Road, and instantly killed, on Tuesday, March 6.

General Seth Williams died at Boston, Friday, March 23, of disease of the brain.

Thus, in less than the brief space of three weeks, have we been deprived of two brother officers and friends, whom we must all sincerely lament. It is not the purpose of this communication to recite their services and commissions; they are full well known to all of us as are their many virtues and admirable traits. While they will silently and kindly dwell in our memories, there now remains no external tribute to be paid them, except to wear the usual mourning badge, which you are respectfully requested to do.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed), E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

The following is a list of officers of the Fifteenth U. S. infantry, their stations and duties:

Colonel Oliver L. Shepherd, on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Dawson, commanding regiment and District Mobile, at Mobile, Ala.

Major John D. Wilkins, Provost-Marshal, Mobile, Ala., (Third battalion.)

Major N. A. M. Dudley (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., commanding Second battalion.

Major E. McK. Hudson, under orders to join his battalion at Mobile, Ala., (First battalion.)

Captain Peter T. Swaine (Brevet Major), commanding First battalion, stationed at Mobile, Ala.

Captain Jesse Falmer (Brevet Major), commanding company, stationed at Vicksburg, Miss.

Captain J. H. Young, stationed at Mobile, Ala.

Captain Henry Keteltas (Brevet Major), stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

Captain James Biddle (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), under orders to join his battalion at Mobile, Ala.

Captain Thos. H. Norton (Brevet Major), Assistant Judge-Advocate-General Department of Alabama, stationed at Mobile.

Captain J. S. Yorke (Brevet Major), under orders to report at Nashville, Tenn.

Captain John F. Ritter, stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., Acting Assistant Inspector-General Department of Mississippi.

Captain James Curtis (Brevet Major), stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

Captain Lynde Culin (Brevet Major), stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., commanding company.

Captain David M. Meredith, stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

Captain Horace Jewett (Brevet Major), stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

Captain Geo. M. Brayton, stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

Captain E. W. Smith (Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. V.), on duty in Department of Virginia.

Captain Frederick D. Ogilby (Brevet Major), stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding Third battalion.

Captain George H. Tracy (Brevet Major), stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

Captain Charles H. Wikoff (Brevet Major), stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

Captain C. McC. Lord, stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

Captain Samuel C. Greene (Brevet Major), Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Chief Commissary of Musters Department of Alabama, stationed at Mobile.

Captain George W. Fetterman (Brevet Major), detailed on General Recruiting Service.

Captain S. E. Woodward (Brevet Major), stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., commanding company.

Captain Irwin W. Potter, detailed on General Recruiting Service.

Captain W. B. Ocleston (Brevet Major), stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

Captain Andrew W. Brown, stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., commanding company.

First Lieutenant S. S. Holbrook, stationed at Vicksburg, commanding company.

First Lieutenant James Y. Semple (Brevet Captain), Regimental Adjutant, under orders for Nashville, Tenn.

First Lieutenant G. K. Sanderson, Regimental Quartermaster, under orders for Nashville, Tenn.

First Lieutenant W. Galloway (Brevet Captain), stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

First Lieutenant Roman H. Gray (Brevet Captain), detailed on General Recruiting Service.

First Lieutenant S. E. Honey (Brevet Captain), stationed at Mobile, Ala., Judge-Advocate of Military Commission.

First Lieutenant W. H. Heilman, stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

First Lieutenant Mason Jackson (Brevet Captain), Quartermaster and Acting Adjutant First battalion, stationed at Mobile, Ala.

First Lieutenant R. Harrison (Brevet Captain), under orders to join his battalion at Mobile, Ala.

First Lieutenant Theodore Kendall, detailed on General Recruiting Service.

First Lieutenant John Williams, detailed on General Recruiting Service.

First Lieutenant Alfred Hedberg, stationed at Vicksburg, commanding company.

First Lieutenant J. P. Brown, stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

First Lieutenant O. C. Knapp (Brevet Captain), stationed at Mobile, Ala., Adjutant Third battalion.

First Lieutenant George Haller, Quartermaster Second battalion, stationed at Vicksburg.

First Lieutenant C. H. Breckenridge, stationed at Mobile, Ala., commanding company.

First Lieutenant W. C. Beach, Adjutant Second battalion, stationed at Vicksburg.

First Lieutenant E. Scheibner

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 26.—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Stein, to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
 MARCH 27.—Assistant Paymaster L. G. Billings, to the *Waterloo*.
 Paymaster Albert J. Kenney, to the *J. C. Kuhn*.
 MARCH 28.—Professor H. H. Lockwood, to duty at the Naval Academy as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
 MARCH 29.—Lieutenant-Commander J. C. P. De Kratt to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
 MARCH 30.—Acting Boatswain J. B. Aiken, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
 MARCH 31.—Third Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, to the *Madawaska*.
 Second Assistant Engineer Haviland Barstow, to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Paymaster Cuthbert P. Wallach, to duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois.

DETACHED.

MARCH 28.—Captain William M. Walker, from the command of the *De Soto*, and placed on waiting orders.
 Captain Charles S. Boggs, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *De Soto*.
 MARCH 30.—Captain George F. Emmens, from the command of the *Pensacola*, and waiting orders.
 Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. McGee, Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, Third Assistant Engineers J. D. Ford, G. W. Baird and E. T. Phillips from the *Pensacola*, and waiting orders.
 MARCH 31.—Third Assistant Engineer Gates McAllister, from duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Madawaska*.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 27.—George H. Thompson, of St. Louis, Mo., a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from March 11, 1866.

PROMOTED.

MARCH 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Bishop, on the retired list, to Surgeon, from May 23, 1857.
 Engineers Charles H. Craven and Ira Harris, to Masters, from November 10, 1865.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 27.—Paymaster W. H. Thompson, on the reporting of his relief.
 MARCH 31.—Paymaster W. H. H. Williams, at Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 27.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Pierson, to duty at Mound City, Illinois.
 MARCH 28.—Acting Assistant Paymaster William Sellow, to the *Sydney*.
 MARCH 29.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon John E. Parsons, to the *Yantic*.
 MARCH 30.—Mates Charles F. O'Neill and David Fader to the *Augusta*.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon H. D. Watts, to the *Chocoma*.
 Acting Master William Nyborg, to the *Princeton*.

DETACHED.

MARCH 26.—Mate A. H. Lewis, from duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Augusta*.
 MARCH 27.—Acting Assistant Paymaster George S. Sproston, from the *Waterloo*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered home.
 Acting Ensign Oscar W. Farenholt, from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *J. C. Kuhn*.
 MARCH 28.—Acting Master C. F. Mitchell, and Acting Ensign Frank Jordan, from the coast survey steamer *Bibb*, and ordered to duty in the Atlantic Squadron.
 Mate John Scott, from the *Kate*, and granted leave.
 MARCH 29.—Mate E. F. Mosier, from the *Glance*, and ordered to the *Princeton*.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon H. K. Wheeler, from the *Yantic*, and granted leave.
 MARCH 30.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Eli D. Sargent, from the *Chocoma*, and granted leave.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Charlton, from the *Glance*, and granted leave.
 Mate C. W. Morgan, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 Acting Ensign Peter France, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to the *Princeton*.
 Acting Master George P. Wilkins, Acting Ensign John L. Mickle, Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. R. Sherwood, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. A. Russell, from the *Pensacola*, and waiting orders.
 MARCH 31.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. C. Arnold, from the *Kate*, and granted leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 26.—Mate John C. Foster, of the *Chickopee*.
 MARCH 29.—Acting Ensign and Pilot B. F. Midget, of the *Glasgow*.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 28.—Henry K. Steever, an Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manitowish*.
 MARCH 29.—F. H. Bacon, an Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Princeton*.
 MARCH 30.—John P. Cooper, of Morristown, N. J., an Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kate*.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

MARCH 26.—Acting Masters William Nyborg and Julius Wilson.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER.

Samuel Huse, March 31.

ACTING MASTER.

J. N. Power, Oct 24.

ACTING ENSIGNS.

William T. Mitchell, March 27, J. H. Pink, March 21.
 B. F. Morris, March 27.

MATES.

D. H. Clark, March 6, John Tenney, March 17,
 William Charlton, Jr., Dec. 26, G. Lewis McGowan, March 30.

ACTING GUNNERS.

John Wran, March 23, Charles Moran, March 26,
 Charles F. Adams, May 5.

ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Cornelius Carr, March 23.

ACTING SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Leonidas R. Burgoyne, March 25, William M. Mix, Feb. 12,
 John Cook, Aug. 2.

ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Robert S. Lytle, March 22, Samuel Moyhe, March 17,
 George S. Smith, March 12, Charles A. Blake, March 29,
 Christopher McCormick, March 29, Charles W. Brown, Feb. 19.

ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

Charles Cowley, September 21.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending March 31, 1866:

Augustus W. Smith, Professor of Mathematics, March 22, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Wm. L. Simpson, naval apprentice, March 27, U. S. steamer *Sabine*.
 George Wiener, carpenter, March 24, Charlestown, Mass.
 William Houston, marine, January 29, U. S. steamer *Dacoda*.
 Francis Murphy, second-class fireman, February 6, U. S. steamer *Shawmut*.
 John Carpenter, landsman, March 15th, Naval Hospital, New York.
 Edward Ryan, captain fore-castle, November 10, U. S. steamer *Wachusett*.
 John McIlwain, marine, February 6th, U. S. steamer *Canandaigua*.
 John Mallam, surgeon's steward, December 17th, U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga*.
 Levi Watson, seaman, February 24th, U. S. steamer *Pampero*.
 Robert H. Jackson, quartermaster, March 18th, U. S. steamer *Winipac*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Magruder, Surgeon U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to duty as Medical Director of the Department of the Platte Hospital Steward Charles D. Miller, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Ohio, and ordered to duty with the Medical Director, Department of Louisiana, at New Orleans.
 Hospital Stewards Joseph Medara and J. H. Keener are hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to duty in the Surgeon General's office, Washington, D. C.
 Assistant Surgeon A. H. Smith, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the District of New Mexico, and ordered to proceed to New York and report to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by letter, for further orders.
 Assistant Surgeon H. A. Du Bois is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Military Department, and assigned to duty in the District of New Mexico.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards Albert Gray, Orin B. Maynard, Jephtha Craus, George M. Wilson, Charles Andrews and A. Q. N. Steinbach, U. S. Army.
 Hospital Stewards William J. Poorman, William Fisher, T. T. Shaffer, W. H. Duckett, W. H. Bear and Adolf Plautner, U. S. Army.

NAVAL REGISTER.

DACOTA, screw, Commander Egbert Thomsen, arrived at Madeira, February 19th, en route to the Pacific, after an exceedingly boisterous passage of twenty-two days from the Cape of the Delaware. During the night of January —, William Houston, marine, was instantly killed by the maintop sail sheet-block striking him on the head, caused by the parting of the maintop sail sheet. The customary honors were paid to and exchanged with the authorities of Funchal, who, on the 22d of February, joined in celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of Washington.

SUSQUEHANNA, paddle-wheel, flagship of Acting Rear Admiral Godon, Brazil Squadron, was at Montevideo February 14th. The Brooklyn, relief of the *Susquehanna*, was expected there about the 23th of February, when the *Susquehanna* would leave for the United States.

KANSAS, screw, Commander Welles, was at Montevideo, February 14th, preparing for a cruise to the Falkland Islands.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The school-ship *Sabine* will sail from New London for New York in a few days. While at New York the *Sabine* will be repaired and painted. It is expected that quite a number of boys will enlist during her visit.

The storeship *Supply* sailed from New York on Thursday, for Hong Kong, China, with supplies for the East India Squadron. She will be absent about eighteen months. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Edward Conroy; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Charles C. Ricker; Acting Masters, George Edwards, Eugene Lioneli; Acting Ensigns, Frank C. Hall, Charles H. McLellan; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Sowerby; Paymaster, C. J. Emery; Mates, A. K. Bayler, John F. Peterson.

The United States steamer *Pensacola* arrived at New York March 28th, from Norfolk, Va., March 27th. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, G. F. Emmons; Lieutenant-Commander, E. P. L. McGee; Passed Assistant Surgeon, W. K. Scofield; Acting Master, J. K. Mulford; Acting Master, Geo. F. Wilkins; Acting Ensign, Peter Faunce; Acting Ensign, Joseph Mickle; Chief Engineer, W. W. Dungan; Second Assistant Engineer, H. H. Cline; Second Assistant Engineer, E. S. Phillips; Second Assistant Engineer, J. D. Ford; Second Assistant Engineer, G. W. Baird; Second Assistant Engineer, J. R. Sherwood; Third Assistant Engineer, W. A. Russell.

A BILL is before the Legislature of California, asking that State to appropriate \$5,000 for the relief of the California naval officers who served during the late war. The reasons urged in favor of the claims of the officers are as follows: Their pay, owing to the great depreciation of currency and the great expense of living in California, has amounted to less than one-half of their brother officers at the East. They have been debarred the chances of distinction or prize money. Officers attached to vessels in all foreign ports have drawn gold, which was not allowed to any who served in California. Some of them have served through the war; have spent all their means, become involved, are now out of employment, and only ask at the hands of the State less than one-half the losses sustained by discounts on legal tenders alone. The city of San Francisco voted \$60,000 for the relief of the contractors who built the *Camanche*.

THE Navy Department has received the following dispatch:

UNITED STATES STEAMER VANDERBILT, VALPARAISO, March 2, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you of our safe arrival with the *Monadnock*, *Pouchatan* and *Tuscarora*, on the morning of the 1st inst. I enclose herewith reports from Lieutenant-Commander Bruce and Acting Chief Engineer Zeigler, in regard to the performance of the *Monadnock* between Montevideo and this place. Any difficulties in the voyage to San Francisco which may have been anticipated, are believed to end here. The remaining part is simply plain sailing, in which no trouble is anticipated, beside the ordinary perils of navigation from rocks, shoals, fire, etc. It would be somewhat unusual were we to encounter any weather which an ordinary steamboat could not easily resist. The powers of the *Monadnock* have been much more than equal to the difficulties that we have thus far met, and the result amply vindicates the judgment of the Department in directing a voyage which was mutually feared, but in the success of which I had no doubt. In the long seas of the Pacific, to the southward of this, I observed that the *Monadnock* took very little water upon her decks, rising over the waves easily and buoyantly. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN ROGERS, Commodore.

TO HON. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONADNOCK, VALPARAISO, March 1, 1866.

I have the honor to make the following report of the performance of this vessel during her passage from Montevideo to this port: The average number of miles run in 24 hours being 71 knots; the greatest distance made in one day being 195 knots; the least distance made in one day being 114 knots. The machinery has worked admirably; the only exception being that at 8 P. M. on the 27th ult., the condensers of the starboard engine got out of order, which was temporarily repaired by morning. During the night the ship was kept on her course, making five and a half knots per hour, with the port engine running at the rate of sixty revolutions per minute, and fore-sail and topsail set, the wind being well aft. The passage through the Magellan Straits and Sarmiento Channels to the Gulf of Pinos has presented no difficulties which were not easily overcome. I feared, in passing through the narrow places and abrupt turnings the length of the vessel would give trouble, but in practice we found none whatever. I enclose the report of the Chief Engineer regarding the performance of the machinery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS M. BRUCE, Lieutenant-Commander.

Commodore JOHN ROGERS, commanding Special Squadron, U. S. flag-ship *Vanderbilt*.

The new gunboat *Quinnebaug* was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the morning of the 24. The launch was announced to take place at 9 o'clock, but it was not until 9:35 that the *Quinnebaug* entered her destined element. The attendance was very large; in fact, it is said that a larger number of people was present than at any other launch which has occurred within the past five years. The poop decks of the new frigates *Neshaminy* and *Madawaska* were crowded with ladies, who were thus enabled to view the launch from the most advantageous standpoint. The recruits from the receiving ship *Vermont* were assembled on the Cob Dock, and from 9 o'clock until the launch took place the band of that vessel discoursed most excellent music. In the absence of the lady who was to perform that ceremony, the *Quinnebaug* was christened by Lieutenant-Commander Daniel B. Harmony. As the vessel glided into the water, three rousing cheers were given by the assembled multitude. The launch was superintended by Naval Constructor B. F. Delano and his assistant, Mr. Thomas Webb. Among those present we noticed Captain A. M. Pen-nock, Commander A. C. Rhind, and Captain J. R. Madison.

LATE in May or early in June next, the *New Hampshire*, now at Port Royal, is to be transferred to Norfolk as a receiving ship, in place of the *Constellation*, which latter vessel will then be sent to Philadelphia to supply the place of the receiving ship *Princeton*, used up.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your last issue I observe your article under the caption of "Orders and Correspondence." It is humiliating to reflect upon the ignorance that prevails among officers high in rank in the National Guard, in the matter of orders and correspondence, about the only capacity in which they show themselves, beyond the holiday parades, and I think that you could well have gone further. For instance, remind an officer that when he makes use of, or signs his own name, he will not preface it with his rank or title, but will place it after his name; and when he addresses another officer he will always do the opposite—that is, preface with rank or title. Officers sometimes sign their name "A. B., Colonel commanding." When the order or correspondence is headed "Headquarters, etc.," as they should be, this would imply that he was not attached to his command, but was in temporary command. Chiefs of staff sometimes make use of their commanding officers' name in orders by saying, "By order of A. B., Colonel," etc. "Lieutenant C. D., Adjutant," placing title in both cases just the reverse of what they should be. Many do not understand what constitutes a general and what a special order, nor realize that each must be numbered separately and in distinct series; that a subordinate receiving a general order not next in number to the last received is entitled to receive a copy of the missing number, as general orders relate to and concern the whole of the command. The writer has witnessed cases where not only were general and special orders numbered as if each were of same series, but the officer even numbered each copy—that is, the order given to one regiment was called general order No. 1; a copy of the same order given to another regiment was called No. 2, and so on. Such ignorance is inexcusable; yet, nevertheless, it prevails, and when we reflect how plainly the regulations explain all these matters it is mortifying to be obliged to call attention to it. I am a careful reader of your excellent journal, and wish it could be read more extensively by the officers of the National Guard, particularly those highest in authority, for I am sure they could profit every week by your valuable suggestions. Our Militia in this section, I think, will compare favorably with any outside of the City of New York, in point of military knowledge and general intelligence of officers. The rank and file is at present very weak in numbers, and the Militia is not, nor never has been, popular in this section. If the State would establish better discipline, insist upon more rigid inspection and compliance with the Militia laws, making the organization mean something, give it certain duties, for which it should be paid, deal promptly and summarily with delinquent and inefficient officers, I think it would tend to greatly elevate it. Much has been argued for our military strength, in view of the veteran soldiers returned to our State again. If it is desired to get this element into our National Guard we must have good and experienced officers. Your veteran of four years hard fighting is not inclined to enlist as a private soldier in the State service, under the ignorant, inefficient holiday officer, who has never smelt powder, nor is never likely to. It may be argued that the officers are elected by the members; but let the Governor refuse hereafter to commission an officer until he has passed the requisite examination; let the new ten-year tenure bill dispose of the old fossils, and let every effort tend to improve the character and efficiency of officers, gradually elevating the standard of regiments, and we will have a larger, and, what is better, a more efficient organization, that will command the respect of the community also, and not prove a laughing-stock, a by-word and reproach. For one to admit that he is an officer of Militia is sufficient to provoke ridicule in this section, or any where in what is termed the rural districts, and is an admission that but little claim is made to military knowledge. The higher the rank the less it is necessary to have in military knowledge. You are doubtless aware of this, and understand just what the organization, as a whole, amounts to. Of course there are many honorable exceptions; but, for the interest of the service it is hoped that steps may some day be taken toward elevating the character or standard of officers of the Militia.

J. M. J.

BUFFALO, March 21, 1866.

MILITIA ITEMS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the right wing of this regiment was held on Friday, the 30th ult. The companies composing this wing were, for the purposes of drill, divided into ten platoons of twelve files each. Lieutenant-Colonel Hawes drilled the battalion in the first part of the evening, after which Colonel Clark assumed command. Owing to the fact that the drill took place on Good Friday the attendance of spectators was not so large as on previous occasions. The first part of the drill was not up to the standard of the Seventh, but subsequently the men appeared to grow warm in the harness and drilled very handsomely. The marching by company and division fronts was not as good as the right wing can do. The firing, however, was excellent, there being no premature firing, and the fire, whether by company, wing, rank or battalion, being as that of one man. We noticed that the officer in command of the ninth company was the only one who wore a jacket. Officers having been ordered to wear their uniform coats at these wing drills none should be permitted to appear without them. We also noticed that one of the officers in marching made his first step a stamp, but we are happy to say that he was the only person who did so, this stamping being both unnecessary and unmilitary. The left wing, at their drill on the 31st ult., turned out stronger than the right, there being twenty-eight files in each company. The regimental adjutant being absent Lieutenant McBride acted as adjutant. The line was not formed until half-past eight. The manual was very handsomely executed. As at the previous drills, Lieutenant-Colonel Hawes, and subsequently Colonel Clark, exercised the battalion. The firing of the right wing was spoiled by the premature discharge of a piece when the wing was at "aim," which was the signal for some quibbling, and this, occurring at the time the Colonel commanded "Fire," spoiled the performance. Subsequently, however, the firing was very good. The file firing of the second company was very superior. The irregularity of the fire of the right wing was caused by the carelessness of a man on the left of the first company, who was quite noticeable for his unsteadiness. We noticed, also, that the corporal who covered the color sergeant did not keep his head as steady as he should. The color corporals should be the best soldiers in the regiment. The forming and reducing the square were very handsomely executed. Both of these wing drills were excellent ones, but we do not think they were quite equal to the first ones of the season. At an election held in Company K (10th), on the evening of the 4th inst., Harrison E. Gawtry was elected First Sergeant, vice Blecker, resigned. At the same time Lawrence Drake was elected Second Sergeant; Lucius Hart, Jr., Third Sergeant; Bene V. Milhan, Fourth Sergeant; E. Henry Lacombe, Fifth Sergeant, and Frank T. Luqueer, Corporal.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment was held on Tuesday evening at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn. The regiment turned out in full numbers, but owing to the size of the room the companies were, for the purposes of drill, reduced to six files each. The regiment looked well and have improved in drilling, but are not up to the standard they can and should reach. The regimental band and drum corps were in attendance in full numbers, but although the band furnished good music, many of them had their coats unbuttoned, and we did not notice any of them who had on either belts or equipments. The drill was closed by the ceremony of dress parade, during which the men looked well, but did not stand steady enough. Before the close of the parade Surgeon Jones, of the regiment, presented Colonel M. N. Cole, the commanding officer of the Fifty-second, with a very handsome medal, on behalf of the officers and men of the regiment as a testimonial of their regard to him as an officer, and as a token of their appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the regiment. In presenting the medal, the Doctor, in a very handsome speech, alluded to the services of the Colonel, who had served in the Mexican War, and had, during the late Rebellion, twice placed a regiment at the service of the General Government. Colonel Cole deserves much credit for his efforts in behalf of the regiment, for he has succeeded in getting together a fine body of men, who, if they are properly officered, will reflect much credit on their city and themselves. After the drill, the floor was cleared for dancing, which was generally participated in by those present, of whom quite a number were ladies. Among the military gentlemen present were Major-General Duray, Commanding Second Division; General Jesse C. Smith and Majors Haskill and Hotchkiss, of his staff.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Company E of this regiment were, on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., the recipients of a very pleasant masquerade surprise at their armory over Centre Market. The company was drilled as usual, by Captain C. P. Smith, who was just about closing the drill when the masks entered. The usual preliminaries having been gone through with, the floor was given up to dancing, and "Let sociability prevail" being the motto of the evening, all proceeded to have a very jolly time. Many of the dresses were very handsome, and the usual number of comic characters were represented. Many laughable incidents happened in the course of the evening, but we were particularly amused at the frantic efforts of a sergeant to find his wife, who, however, was able to avoid detection until the masks were removed. The affair was quite a success, and enjoyed by all present. Captain Smith has for the past year been working very faithfully with his company, and has succeeded in getting it in excellent shape, beside having paid off its debts, and having a balance in the hands of the company treasurer. We are requested by E. P. Snowden, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to state that the success of the surprise given to company B on the 20th ult. was chiefly due to the efforts of Messrs. Surand, Dyson and Kammerer, of Company B, and Surro of Company H. At an election held on Tuesday evening, April 3d, to fill the vacancy in Company B, caused by the resignation of Captain A. W. Underhill, Brevet Colonel A. H. Embler, late of Major-General Gibbon's Staff, was unanimously elected to fill the position. Captain Embler is an old member of the Seventy-first and served with distinction with this regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, in which he was severely wounded.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—The second drill of the officers of this brigade was held at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, on the evening of the 29th ult., General Aspinwall—assisted by his staff—superintending the manoeuvres. The line was formed of four skeleton battalions, the first being composed of the officers of the Fourth and Seventy-ninth regiments, under command of Colonel H. D. Hull, the second of the officers of the Eleventh, who were in full numbers, under the command of Colonel J. Maidhof; the third of the officers of the Twenty-second and Ninety-fifth, Colonel Jas. F. Cox commanding, and the officers of the Sixty-ninth, who also turned out with full ranks, under Colonel McMahon, having the left. The drill was better than its predecessor, all the movements being very handsomely performed. When a brigade column closed in mass is to be formed forward into line, all the colonels except the one commanding the right battalion will command guide right (or left), battalion left (or right) wheel. We noticed about the door of the armory on

each of the evenings of these officers' drills quite a number of the members of the various regiments belonging to the brigade who thought it very hard that they were not admitted as spectators. It was perfectly proper that they should be excluded, as it is not conducive to good discipline to have the men of a regiment witness the drills of their officers. They could with as much justice ask to be present at the meetings of the Board of Officers.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—At an election held in Company H, of this regiment, on Monday evening, April 2d, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: Private Edward Denby, Fourth Sergeant, vice Bernard Byrnes, resigned; Private Thomas W. McLeay, Fifth Sergeant, vice Lewis Snyder, reduced; Private Cornelius Demarest, Third Corporal, vice James H. Rogers, reduced; John H. Sillick, Fourth Corporal, to fill vacancy. After the meeting had adjourned the members of the company sat down to a collation provided by ex-Captain Samuel Gregory. Speeches were made by Captains Gregory Farrell and Lieutenant N. Gans Dunn and others. This company is one of the oldest in the First Division, and is, we understand, in very fine condition. The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Officers will be held on Monday evening, April 9th, when business of importance will be brought before the Board. The following members have been expelled from Company E: H. L. Nunns, Chas. Daniels, Jeremiah Youmans, Chas. Bloom, Hiram B. Downs, J. Adomson, G. Coles, R. Hoey, W. Kelly, M. Gibson and G. R. Rogers.

FIRST REGIMENT (HAWKINS' ZOUAVES).—This regiment was formally mustered into the service on the evening of the 4th inst., at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street. The First is at present composed of six companies, having some 350 men on the rolls. The uniform of the regiment is a very serviceable one, being made of dark blue army cloth, and of a pattern similar to that worn by Hawkins' Zouaves in the field. The original regiment was organized at the commencement of the war, and rendered most efficient service. Although the members of the regiment have not had arms in their hands since their muster out of the service, they appeared with arms at their inspection and were drilled by Colonel Hawkins, making a creditable display. As yet the regiment has no armory and meet for drill at such times and places as they can. The introduction of the veteran element cannot fail to be beneficial to the National Guard, and we hope that the Supervisors of New York will at once provide a suitable armory and drill room for the First Regiment. Colonel Rush C. Hawkins and Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Perley, are the field officers of the First.

HANDBOOK FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.—We have received the advance sheets of a little work entitled "Manual of Arms, Bayonet Exercise, and General Instructions for Officers and Soldiers of the National Guard, State of New York." The book is compiled by Colonel G. M. Baker, Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and is issued from the press of J. M. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y. In addition to the manual of arms as given in Casey's Tactics, a manual is prescribed for reversing arms and resting on arms reversed. The manual of the bayonet is chiefly from the one prepared by Colonel Kelton for the use of the Corps of Cadets. The instructions for the formation of the line, for the ceremony of dress parade, the making out of returns, reports, as well as many other points of an officer's duties, are well worthy of perusal. Such portions of the work as our time has allowed us to examine are, we find, very carefully prepared, and we are happy to learn that the entire work has the approval of General George S. Batcheller, the Inspector-General of the State. We understand that it is intended to offer it for sale at its cost price, and we cheerfully recommend it to the officers and members of the National Guard.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The drum corps of this regiment gave their sixth grand exhibition drill and invitation ball on the evening of the 2d inst. at the regimental armory, Hester street. The rooms of the armory were very handsomely decorated, the various designs being unique and striking. Through the efforts of Drum-Major Charles Berchet, assisted by the various committees, the friends of the drum corps passed a very pleasant evening. The signals on the drum and by the bugle were very handsomely executed, and reflected the highest credit on Drum-Major Berchet and chief bugler F. Heineke. In the programme were included sixteen different marches composed by the drum-major. Colonel Burger, Lieutenant-Colonel Meyer, Major Hillenbrand and most of the officers of the regiment were present. The whole affair was a success, and was highly creditable to all concerned. There is to be a parade of this regiment on the 23d inst.

SECOND REGIMENT.—By Special Orders No 5, headquarters First brigade, a regimental court-martial, to consist of Colonel Thomas M. Reid, of this regiment, is ordered to meet at the armory of the Second Regiment, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies in the regiment. Jos. G. Shaw, M. D., is announced as Surgeon, and J. J. Gillespie as Assistant Surgeon on the regimental staff. The following appointments have been made on the non-commissioned staff: William Faucett, Color Bearer; Michael Blake, Ordnance Sergeant; Patrick Leroy, Right General Guide. The officers and members of this command are ordered to assemble, in uniform, without muskets, at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Friday, the 13th of April next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for instruction.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The Adjutant-General, on the recommendation of Colonel J. Q. Adams, has ordered that companies A and B of this regiment be consolidated to form company A; that companies D and H be consolidated and designated company H; that companies G and K be consolidated and designated company K. Captain J. T. Hough will command company H, and Captain Gampe, company K. Company I has been disbanded. Lieutenant C. J. Bergen, of company C, has been detailed to command company A until the officers for the company shall be duly elected.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Company B of this regiment gave their friends a very pleasant reception on the evening of the 30th inst., at the regimental armory, which was appropriately decorated with flags, etc. The music was furnished by the regimental band, and was very good. Colonel Farrar and a number of the officers of the regiment were present. Owing to the efforts of Captain Cox and the various committees, everything passed off very pleasantly, the entire entertainment being a complete success.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Wing drills of this regiment will be held at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, as follows: Right wing, companies D, G, E, H and F, on Tuesday evening, April 10th. Left wing, companies K, B, C, I and A, on Tuesday evening, April 17th. Line will be formed each evening at 8½ o'clock precisely. Muskets will be furnished at the arsenal. These drills are the closing ones of the season for the Thirteenth, and the companies are expected to turn out in their full strength.

MILITIA IN THE LEGISLATURE.—A number of bills have been offered in the Legislature proposing amendments to the Militia Laws. The

bill making an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State National Guard has not met with much favor, although all admit that it is required if the National Guard is to be sustained, armed and equipped. The end of the war seems to have blinded many to the necessities of supporting the State military establishment.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant Geo. F. Doak, of Company F, of this regiment, has resigned his commission by reason of ill health. Lieutenant Doak served his time in the Seventy-first Regiment, was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and afterward escaped. He was commissioned in the Eighty-fourth in 1862, as First Lieutenant of Captain McLeod's Company; served two campaigns with the Eighty-fourth, and was Post Quartermaster for a time at Martinsburgh, Va.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—At an election held in Company I, of this regiment, at the armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, Brooklyn, Sergeant John F. Young was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant of the company. Company I is in a promising condition and is advancing in both discipline and drill.

FOURTH REGIMENT (VETERAN ZOUAVES).—At a meeting held at the armory of this regiment, on the evening of April 3d, Second Lieutenant R. Lloyd Roberts was elected First Lieutenant, vice Johnstone, resigned. Lieutenant Roberts was formerly a private in the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, {
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 7, 1866. }
 The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending April 7, 1866:

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph G. Shaw, surgeon, April 4, 1866, original vacancy.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Augustine O'Neil, first lieutenant, April 3, 1866, vice G. W. Hamilton, declined.

Lewis Masters, second lieutenant, April 3, 1866, vice O'Neil, promoted.

G. H. Mooser, captain, April 3, 1866, original vacancy.

Frank Osterman, first lieutenant, April 3, 1866, original vacancy.

Louis Schlamp, second lieutenant, April 3, 1866, original vacancy.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

W. F. Moller, first lieutenant, April 3, 1866, vice Slingerland, declined.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Philip Meyer, captain, April 4, 1866, vice J. Kayser, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Irvine, first lieutenant, April 4, 1866, vice W. H. Thorn, deceased.

Platt Conklin, second lieutenant, April 4, 1866, vacancy.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edmund Y. Morris, captain, April 3, 1866, vice J. W. Paddon, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Dubois B. Rumsey, captain, April 3, 1866, original vacancy.

Ezra T. Jackson, first lieutenant, April 3, 1866, original vacancy.

Wm. W. Hawley, second lieutenant, April 3, 1866, original vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George S. Dennis, major, April 3, 1866, vice C. H. Fitchitt, removed from district.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

D. B. Gilbert, captain, April 2, 1866, vice Townsend, promoted.

John H. Palmer, captain, April 2, 1866, vice McGrath, resigned.

Thomas Tate, first lieutenant, April 2, 1866, vice Palmer, promoted.

Chas. D. Topping, second lieutenant, April 2, 1866, vice Tate, promoted.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry Gerner, engineer, April 3, 1866, original vacancy.

Jacob Schlits, second lieutenant, April 3, 1866, vice A. Enders, resigned.

Charles H. Koch, second lieutenant, February 3, 1866, vice A. Kemmer, resigned.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Seymour Rowley, first lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice D. C. Briggs, removed from district.

Henry Carlton, second lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice S. Rowley, promoted.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Milton Manrow, first lieutenant, April 3, 1866, vice H. C. Plumb, removed from district.

John G. Ames, second lieutenant, April 2, 1866, vice M. Manrow, promoted.

FIRST BATTALION ARTILLERY, FIFTH BRIGADE.

William J. Tate, captain, April 2, 1866, vice S. A. Avila, resigned.

John T. Roberts, adjutant, April 2, 1866, vice W. J. Tate, promoted.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR correspondents must remember that the writer's name should accompany all communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BROOKLYN.—The Fourteenth regiment has reorganized under the State law, and retains its original number. We have not heard of any regimental drills having been held.

F. H. P.—The first two volumes of the JOURNAL have been stereotyped, and can be obtained at this office; price \$7 50 per volume in cloth; \$10 in morocco.

E. B. D.—Volume I, containing the names of New England officers, has been issued, and can be obtained from D. VAN NOSTRAD, 192 Broadway. Price \$1.

D.—Yes; in all successive formations this rule is general. The rear rank man aims through the interval between his file leader and the man on his right. In packing a knapsack, you should be careful to have the clothes folded instead of rolled.

H. C.—In the example you cite of moving a square by the fourth front, the custom at West Point is for the officers commanding the second and third fronts to place themselves at the head of their companies, and change when the square moves by the first front. The general rule holding. See Paragraph 1,051, School of the Battalion, CASEY'S Tactics.

J. W. M.—When in a column closed in mass wheeling distance is taken on the first company; after the companies have faced about the guides should remain in the front rank, now become the rear. We noticed at the last drills of the Seventh regiment some of the guides did not observe this rule.

D. H. N.—An officer who has served in the Volunteer force and been brevetted could not on being appointed in the Regular Army claim any privileges therein by virtue of his Volunteer brevet. The brevetting of an officer lies entirely with the Secretary of War, who adopts such rules as he deems best. The amendment to the Military Bill, offered by Senator NESMITH and adopted by the Senate, was to the effect that all officers who have served in the Regular or in the Volunteer service, and have been honorably discharged or mustered out, shall be entitled upon public occasions to assume the title and wear the uniform of the highest rank they have held, by brevet or otherwise, in the service.

THE BATTLE FIELDS OF SHILOH AND CORINTH.

Not the least memorable of the "pitched battles" of the war was that which was fought in front of this grand "entrenched camp," that we call Corinth, on the 3d and 4th days of October, 1862.

During the past two days a portion of my sojourn here has been spent as a partial exploration of that part of the battle field which lies in the northwestern angle formed by the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio railroads. The sights that I saw, of vast numbers of Confederate "bones"—whole skeletons and parts of skeletons—lying exposed and bleaching on the field, in the bushes, and on the hill sides, under logs and on stumps; of the neatly enclosed and well-marked graves of Federal soldiers, all buried at the proper depth; and of the forest-trees, in all directions, rent and torn by shot and shell, and all "the storm of furious war," and of many separate and distinct desperate conflicts, hand to hand, and muzzle to muzzle—all these "sights," I say, are well worthy of a brief record. Besides, I have another object in calling attention to the battle-field of Corinth, apart from the gratification of public curiosity, and that is to urge upon our people the propriety of collecting the bones of their dead brethren at some suitable spot near this place, and giving them decent interment. It is estimated by an intelligent gentleman of this town that upon the two fields of Shiloh and Corinth in this vicinity, there are not less than 12,000 "Confederate dead," whose bones for the most part are bleaching above the ground.

Of all the Confederate dead on this field Colonel ROGERS is I am told, the only one who was properly buried—that is to say, the only one who was buried deep enough to prevent the rains from washing the dirt away and exposing the bones. He, it is said, was buried under the immediate supervision of General ROSENCRANS.

In the northwestern angle formed by the crossing of the railroads, from Corinth out to and beyond the outer line of works, three and a half miles distant, the whole of this great battle-ground is dotted here and there—in some places thick as meadow mole-hills—with the graves of Federal and the exposed remains of Confederate dead. The Confederate dead, it clearly appears, were merely covered up on the ground where they fell. The Federal dead were all neatly interred in the usual way, with head and foot boards in every instance, and in most cases, I believe, were enclosed with wooden palings. I saw but one Confederate *tumulus* where the bones—generally the skulls—were not more or less exposed and scattered around in all directions. At the outer line of entrenchments, where a portion of MAURY's division made the assault, I saw two human skullbones, one pelvis, and two jaw-bones lying on a stump, with no trace of a grave or *tumulus* nearer than fifty or one hundred yards.

In front of the outer breastworks, not far from the same spot, I saw two *tumuli*, where six or eight Confederate dead had been covered up on the side of a hill. Here several skulls, and the feet of most of the bodies had been uncovered by the action of the elements, and were lying around upon the ground, already bleached perfectly white, and of course rapidly crumbling to decay. The condition of these *tumuli*, I am told by gentlemen residing in the vicinity, who have examined every part of the field, is a fair specimen of all the rest. In one place (as I was informed by Captain MASK, of this town, who, with Colonel POLK, rode over the field with me) the bodies of two or three Confederates were placed by the side of a log, (to save labor, I suppose), and a little dirt thrown upon them; the dirt had all washed away, and there the skeletons lie, wholly exposed and uncared for, "like the 'beasts that perish.'"

NOTICES TO MARINERS.—The Light-house Board has issued the following:

Fixed Light on Double Island.—Official information has been received that on the 4th day of December, 1865, a light was established on Double Island, coast of Tenasserin, Gulf of Martaban.

The light is a *fixed* white light, seen through an arc of 164 1-2 deg., or when bearing from about N. 3-4 W. round by east to S. S. E. The former bearing passes 1 1-4 miles westward of Kalegouk or Callagouk Island, and the latter 1 1-2 miles westward of the Patch buoy off Amherst. The elevation of the light is not given, but it is said to be seen in clear weather from a distance of nineteen miles.

A strip of light shows from the Patch buoy eastward as far as Amherst Point.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

Double Island is in lat. 15 deg. 52 min. 30 sec. N., long 97 deg. 36 min. 30 sec. east of Greenwich. Amherst Point bears from the light N. 3-4 W.; the Patch buoy N. by W. 1-2 W., and the west point of Kalegouk Island, S. by E.

Vessels making the light should keep it be-

tween the bearings of S. E. and N. E., paying particular attention to the tides, as at springs they run about five knots an hour, parallel with coast. Vessels standing too close to the land will lose sight of the light, but so long as the light is in sight there will be no danger until ten miles northward of it, when approaching the Goodwin Sands, where the tides set very strong. The anchoring ground in the vicinity of Double Island is good; but on account of the strength of the tides, vessels should avoid as much as possible the risk of anchoring in such deep water.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 2 deg. 15 min. east, in 1866.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Light Vessels at Entrance to Saigon River, Cochinchina.—Official information has been received that on the 26th day of November, 1865, a light-vessel would be established at the entrance of the river Saigon, Cochinchina.

The light is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 32 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen for a distance of 10 miles.

The vessel has one mast; moored, head and stern N. W. and S. E., in 5 1-3 fathoms water, close to the right bank of the river, N. W. 1-2 W., distance 4 1-2 miles, from Cangio Point, and N. W. by W. 3-4 W., 8 1-2 miles, from Ganh-Ray Point.

Vessels should steer for the river with the two points of Cocoa-tree Bay in line, or with the North point on with the South summit of the bluff of Ganh-Ray, so as to bring the light vessel to bear N. W. by W. 3-4 W.; then steer for the light-vessel, endeavoring to maintain the bearing, and leave her on the port hand for the two points at the entrance of the river, when the middle of the river may be followed without difficulty.

Fixed Light at Mintok, Banca Strait.—Also, that a light has been established on the jetty head at Mintok, at the West end of Banca Island, and the Northern entrance to Banca Strait.

The light is a *fixed* white light, at an elevation of 29 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 2 deg. east, in 1864. By order,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

THE honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the State of New York will hold a State Convention at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of their interests, and to organize a permanent State Union, in conformity with the Constitution of the "Soldiers and Sailors' National Union." Each regimental or local association of soldiers of sailors, and each town and ward of a city, will be entitled to one delegate; and each Congressional district to one delegate at large. In towns where there is no organization of soldiers or sailors, they are earnestly requested to meet on the 12th day of April next, and elect delegates to the State Convention. The proceedings of the Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors' National Union may be had on application to the following members of the National Executive Committee: O. F. Richards, Buffalo, N. Y., late of One Hundredth N. Y. Volunteers, and Wm. M. Bramhall, box 5,992 Post Office, N. Y. City, late Captain in Ninety-third N. Y. Volunteers and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers.

THE United States Supreme Court has sustained the Government in all the cases of violation of the blockade which have come before it for decision. These cases were in charge of Attorney-General Speed, Assistant Attorney-General Ashton and Titian J. Coffey, Esq., of Philadelphia. Their final adjudication secures to the Government and the capturers not less than \$2,000,000. A number of other cases remain to be decided, including that of the *Peterhoff*, involving \$700,000. The opinion of the Chief-Justice with regard to the *Bermuda* and the *Stephen Hart*, affirms the validity of the capture of vessels from the ports of England on their way to the British Islands with cargoes for the insurgents. In affirming these prize cases the Supreme Court has applied to British vessels the rules of law which, in former British wars, Lord Stowell applied to American vessels captured and adjudicated in the British Prize Court.

THE election in Rhode Island passed off very quietly on Wednesday. General Burnside was elected with little opposition. The remainder of the ticket nominated by the Republicans was equally successful, 23 of the new Senators being of that party, to 5 Democrats; and the Assembly, 65 Republicans to 7 Democrats. The vote was very light.

ROGERS'S ODONTOLOGIE, advertised in another column, has been carefully analysed by chemists, and pronounced a safe and excellent dentifrice.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Transcript.

It is impossible to run the eye over the pages of this volume, now that the events its records and discussions have passed into history, without being struck with the sagacity, ability, wisdom, and moderation with which it has been conducted. Its account of movements and battles can be read now with satisfaction, as they were at the time the best informed, most intelligent, and most trustworthy statements which appeared in the newspapers of the country. The Edinburgh Review, in the only article published abroad in which justice was done to our great generals, based its judgments chiefly on facts furnished by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. While it is not devoted to the interests of the cause it most especially represents in opposition to the interests of the whole nation, it is the best organ which that cause has ever had in this country, both in respect to fullness and accuracy of information, and comprehensiveness of judgment.

From The Edinburgh Review.

(The following is an extract from the article referred to in the above notice of the Boston Transcript.)

The year has closed upon a series of operations so vast in design and so interesting in detail that it may be broadly asserted that modern warfare affords none more profitable to study, when viewed with due reference to the conditions of the struggle; and the main particulars are already made known to the world through reports, public and private, as rapidly superior in accuracy and clearness to the wild extravagances which filled the American journals of three years' since, as Wellington's dispatches to Napoleon's bulletins. The New York weekly paper named at the head of this article, THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has alone more honest and painstaking information as to the current campaigns than the whole press of North and South contained in the days of Pope and McClellan.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW YORK

Weekly Tribune.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR APRIL 7.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—The Late Senator Foot; The Noble Duke of York's Creditors; Interpreting Providence; The Cattle Plague; Limbo; Bunbury on Finance; How it Looks from a Virginia School-House; Protection and High Wages; A Ghost That'll Do; Diplomatic Correspondence; Connecticut; A Blunder in Mexico; The New Competition in Germany; All Sorts; Central Fare; The Labor Question; A General Strike; Inflation Blanders; Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY—Military; Naval; News from Washington; New York; New England; Middle States; The Southern States; The Western States; The Territories; The Pacific Coast; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

FOREIGN NEWS—Europe; South America; Mexico; Australia.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION—A Great Union Triumph; James H. Hawley Elected Governor by 509 Majority; Large Republican Majorities in the Legislature.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATURE—Abstract of the Proceedings.

THE FENIAN—The Canadian Excitement; The Result of the Sale; Prospect for a Confederation of the Provinces; Whereabouts of Stephens.

THE FREEDMEN.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC—(Thirty-second Letter.)—From Our Special Correspondent—San Francisco to Petaluma; Talking by Telegraph; Farming Regions; Live Oaks and Madroños; Misadventures; Healdsburg; Fox's Station; Russian River Valley; The "Hog-Back;" A Fast Ride; The Geysers; Steamboat Spring; Devil's Canon; Colors and Varieties of the Springs; Trembling of the Earth; A Disastrous Locality.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE—Mr. Lincoln's Policy toward Foreign Powers; A Remarkable Dispatch from a Rebel Emissary in Canada.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION OF 1867.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN KNOXVILLE—A Characteristic Speech from Gov. Brownlow; A Disclosure about the President and the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

A GOOD LIFE.

THROUGH THE SOUTH—Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune; Joy in Gath, and Revelry in Askelon; The Effect of the President's Veto in the South; What the Southerners Think of the Negro; The Injustice of the Planter; Southern Prejudice; I "Assist" at a Plantation; Johnson the Choice of the South Next to Gen. Lee and Wade Hampton.

FROM TEXAS—Special Correspondence—How the President's Veto was Received; Terror of the Unionists and Joy of the Traitors; The President's Policy Restoring the Dark Days of the Rebellion; The True West Trust in Congress; The Convention.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—From Our Special Reporter; Meeting of the Executive Board; Location of the Next Annual Fair; The Great Implement Trial; The Rinderpest; A Stringent State Law Proposed.

EVIDENCE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

PEACE—Proclamation by the President.

CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP—The Action of Mr. Sevel.

ROBERT AT NASHVILLE.

QUANTITIES AND CHOLERA—Second Letter—From Our Special Correspondent at Genoa.

VERMONT—George F. Edmunds Appointed United States Senator to Succeed the Late Senator Foot; He Goes to Washington Immediately.

CUBA—Reported Negro Insurrection; Enormous Defalcations Discovered in the Military Treasury; Two Officials Condemned to Refund Over \$2,500,000.

FREEDMEN'S CELEBRATION IN RICHMOND.

RECO-STRUCTIO—Equal Rights for All; Address of Horace Greeley before the C. S. Spencer Campaign Club.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers' Club, March 20; A New Kind of Tobacco; The "August Coral" and "Black Imperial" Grapes; Insects on Apple Trees; Flower Seeds for Distribution; Strawberries; Laburnum Seed; Cherry Stones—How to Germinate; Growing Garden Seeds; Potatoes, Now and in Old Times; Hay—Baling it Uncured; Hens—How Fed to Lay in Winter; Composition of Peat and Coal—Geological Structure; Comstock's Rotary Spader; Periodical Storms; Substitute for Cider; Sheep Disease; Cheap Farm Buildings; Information for Emigrants; Grapes—Aspect and Soil for a Vineyard; The Timble Sweet Corn; Periodicity of Storms; A New Broom.

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